THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

The Financial Crisis in England.

TIGHTNESS IN THE MONEY MARKET.

Failures and Great Commercial Distrust in Leeds, London, Liverpool, Manchester and Havre.

The Financial Crisis in England.

A GENERAL STORM BLOWING UP FROM LEEDS TO LONDON—COMMERCIAL DISTRUST AND FAILURES—STOCK EXCHANGE DOUBTFUL OPERATIONS AND SPECULATORS IN A TIGHT PLACE.

From the London Post (City article), Sept. 24.

The stock markets have again been prejudiced to-day by the feeling of distrust which prevails with regard to the condition of mercantile credit. From the heavy losses which are now being incurred in cotton, it is feared that further failures must take place, the effects of which may make themselves felt in other departments of business. The funds have declined ¼ per cent and closed flatly. Foreign stocks, though dull in tone, were comparatively well supported.

Home railways have given way. The principal feature of the day's business, however, was the increased weakness shown by the shares of some of the banks and financial companies. In ernational Financial have especially suffered. Although a certain demand continues to be experienced on the part of the public for good dividend-paying investments, owing probably to the easier prospects of the money market, and to the decided improvement in the position of the Bank of England, the tone of the stock markets showed increased depression at the close of business.

From the London Times (city article), Sept. 24.

Nothing further of a definite character has transpired with regard to the Leeds Banking Company, but it is believed that a balance-sheet will be presented to the meeting of shareholders on Monday. Meanwhile the statements made regarding the debt of £50,000 due to the bank by a Mr. Marsden, an "iron founder," who appears a short time back to have been a publican, and previously a clerk at some iron works, have contributed to increase the feeling as to the wholesome results of a nine per cent. rate of discount when it puts a stop to the career of such establishments.

The proceedings yesterday in the London Court of Bankruptcy on the case of Mr. Frankenbaum, in which it transpired that he had been helped in his speculations by advances from two of the newly-formed joint stock banks, one of which figures as a creditor for £40,000, and another for £16,068, have likewise strengthened the conviction of the value of the corrective process now in progress.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Born & Co., produce brokers, who failed on the 20th ultimo, the balance-sheet presented by the accountant, Mr. F. Maynard, showed liabilities for £28,466, and assets estimated at £11,040. A resolution was passed to wind up under inspection, and the meeting was adjourned to the 17th of October, to give time for communication with the principal creditors, who are nearly all foreign.

The following relates to the charge of fraud against a Mr. E. R. D unr, which was heard yesterday before the Lord Mayor, and on which the prisoner was remanded until Monday:—

COMMITTEE ROOM, STOCK EXCHANGE, September 23.—Sir—I am directed by the Committee of the Stock Exchange to inform you that Mr. E. R. Dunn, who is reported in the *Times* of to-day as having been under examination at the Mansion House, is not, and never has been, a member of the Stock Exchange.

I avail myself of this opportunity to add that the committee invariably protect the members of the Stock Exchange from advertising for business.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS LEVIEN, Secretary.

THE LEEDS FAILURES—REPORTED RUN OF A BANKRUPT TO NEW YORK.

From the London Times, September 23.

Nothing positive has been divulged to the public of Leeds up to yesterday afternoon as to what steps the committee of shareholders of the Leeds Banking Company, in conjunction with the court of directors, are likely to recommend as to the affairs of that company; but rumors were current that the condition of the bank is much worse than was at first suspected. Some further failures, consequent upon the stoppage of the bank, have occurred.

That of Messrs. Saulfield, cloth merchants, has already been mentioned in the *Times*; and a Leeds paper states that the bills of Mr. John Abraham, of Aldermanbury, London, have been returned, the fai are being attributable to the suspension of Messrs. Saulfield, against whom a petition of bankruptcy was opened in the Leeds Court of Bankruptcy yesterday (Thursday). The total amount of Messrs. Saulfield's liabilities, it is conjectured, will approach £90,000, upwards of £25,000 of which is due to the Leeds Banking Company for bills now running.

Another failure is that of Mr. J. W. Marsden, iron master, Leeds, from whom a letter, dated Liverpool, has been received in Leeds, stating that he found "all was up," and adding, "I'm off to New York." As this was an act of bankruptcy, a petition was yesterday presented against him in the Leeds Bankruptcy Court on behalf of the Leeds Banking Company. Their claim against him amounts to £34,395, and they hold his dishonored acceptances for about £12,000. They hold as security the mortgage of a foundry at Castleford, between Leeds and York. Under any circumstance s, however, the loss of the bank by Marsden must be serious. There is no positive information that Marsden has left for America, and many question whether his letter was not a ruse, although he stated that further communication were to be addressed to him in New York.

THE FALL IN COTTON A LEADING CAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY.

From the London Telegraphic (city article), September 24.

Serious difficulties are beginning to be felt among some of the weaker speculators in cotton, and the mischief, it is feared, will spread in consequence of the heavy fall, representing altogether about sixpence per pound, that has taken place in the value of the staple. The losses thus entailed—and they must have proved exceedingly large—are aggravated by the dearness of money, and the obstacles thrown in the way of firms whose position is considered doubtful by the reserve naturally evinced in the discount market.

It is unfortunate in times like the present that the disturbance so occasioned by a failure here and there engenders distrust, where, in fact, there is not the slightest ground for alarm; but the cotton interest has been for the last few years in a very anomalous situation, owing, of course, to the uncertain duration of the American war. Transactions have been conducted all along on an enormous scale, and although indications of instability have developed themselves, in the known stoppage of one house and the reported embarrassment of another, whose misfortune has formed the principal topic of conversation this afternoon in various parts of the city. One of the firms referred to is Messrs. Ouirichs & Co., and the liabilities are supposed to amount to £50,000, but much uncertainty prevails upon the subject.

In the other case the party in question is stated to have informed his brokers that he will not be able to pay his engagements due to-morrow. His dealings are alleged to have been of vast extent, and a short time since he was understood to have realized about £250,000.

LIVERPOOL ALARMED.

From the Liverpool Mercury, September 23.

In the principal departments of business in London yesterday there has been very little doing. The downward movement of prices in the cotton market continues. Every one appears be very fidgety regarding monetary matters, and it is feared that, *unless a change for the better soon takes place, credit will be seriously shaken.*

THE FEELING IN MANCHESTER.

From the Manchester Examiner, (city article), Sept. 24.

The stock markets show an improvement. There is no business to support them, transactions being disarranged by the impression created by the suspension of the Leeds Banking Company; but in the absence of investments, prices generally are steadier than many people anticipated. The returns of the Bank of England and the Bank of France are both satisfactory, inasmuch as the position of both is strengthened in their reserves, whilst their liabilities have diminished.

It is stated that some of the younger joint stock banks have been urgently calling on their customers to reduce the amount of their advances, and that this is one cause of the continued depression on the Stock Exchange. It is urged that, if this course is continued, serious inconveniences may arise, and that the power should be very carefully exercised under present circumstances.

FAILURE OF A HAVRE COTTON TRADER.

From the London Times (city article), September 22.

The failure has been announced of Mr. C. Dose, a large cotton speculator at Havre. The liabilities are stated at £40,080, and the assets are thought to be considerable.

From the London Post (city article), September 24.

The recent failure at Havre is stated to amount to £400,000, and not £40,000, as has been named. Several houses in this country are sufferers by it.

THIRD EDITION

THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND.

OUR POSITION SECURE.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—Nothing especially interesting has been received from the Army of the Potomac to-day.

It appears, however, that the advanced position gained last week is so strengthened that there is little danger of the enemy attempting to dislodge our army, Lee being too weak to make such a movement.

Grant and Butler.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF WARREN.

Heavy Firing About Chapin's Farm.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER LINE OF REBEL WORKS.

Manasses Gap Railroad Opened to Rectortown.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—The mail steamer *Manhattan*, from City Point, reports that there has been no heavy fighting in front of Petersburg since the last reports. Warren has swung around on the left somewhat, to a position commanding the Southside railroad, where he is throwing up intrenchments and mounting heavy guns, by which it is believed the Rebels may be prevented from using the road.

The *Manhattan* brought up forty-four Rebel officers, captured by the 18th Corps on the north side of the James river; they are under charge of Captain Powell, 68th Pennsylvania Regiment, and rank from lieutenant to lieutenant colonel, including several majors. Lieutenant-Colonel Maury, who commanded a Rebel fortification on Chapin's farm, is among the party.

Captain Powell also had charge of thirty-two Rebel deserters, who came into General Butler's lines. They have taken the oath and desire to go North.

Captain Charles Corrier, Captain P. C. Locke, and Lieutenants F. Bean and Davis, all of the 11th New Hampshire regiment, who were wounded on Friday in fighting on our left, came up on the *Manhattan*.

The bodies of the following officers, killed in fighting on the north side of the James river were brought up, viz.:—Captain S. W. Vannys Assistant Adjutant-General, 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 18th Army Corps; Captain D. C. Rix, 81st New York Regiment; Lieutenant J. A. Fitch 40th Massachusetts; and Lieutenant R. R. Thompson, 13th New Hampshire.

Two hundred and fifty wounded arrived here last night from City Point, on hospital steamer *State of Maine*—the first arrival of wounded here since Grant's new movement.

The transport steamer *Belvidere* has arrived from Fortress Monroe, which place she left yesterday afternoon at three o'clock. She reports that yesterday morning heavy cannonading was heard from the direction of Chapin's farm, and the report was in circulation at Fortress Monroe that we had driven the enemy from another line of intrenchments.

Yesterday four hospital boats arrived at Fortress Monroe from above, with wounded, belonging to the Army of the James. There was a large proportion of colored soldiers among these wounded.

The Manassas Gap railroad has been repaired as far as Rectortown.

[SECOND SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, October 6.—No further movements are reported as having taken place southwest of Petersburg. Our troops are steadily fortifying the positions gained, but the enemy is probably too strongly intrenched on the Southside railroad to warrant an assault upon their works. As it is, however, we have possession of the Vaughn road, over which the Rebels wagoned a large portion of their supplies, and our forces hold an impregnable position within two miles of the Southside railroad. This is an advantage worth far more than the cost of the attack.

Further from New Orleans.

NEW YORK, October 6.—The steamer *Merrimac*, from New Orleans, with dates to the 30th, arrived to-day. She brings no news.

News From the South.

Southern papers contain the following:—

MACON, Ga., September 25.—The expiration of the truce leaves seven hundred and three Federal and five hundred and two Confederates yet remaining to be exchanged, which will be done in a day or two. Sherman's cavalry left Atlanta three days ago and passed on west on his right, but as yet no general movement of Yankee forces has taken place.

Sherman has over forty thousand effective men, but his stock is in bad condition. He is still bringing up supplies. President Davis arrived here yesterday, and made a short and cheerful speech. He said Sherman would soon be forced to retreat and that then the scenes of the retreat from Moscow would be re-enacted.

—The bestowal of curacies by the English bishops is again arousing discussion abroad. A clergyman who has been thirty years in orders gives his experience to the London *Times*. He held his first cure thirteen years, when his bishop died, and his successor, of his own accord, "wrote me a most kind letter, telling me that he 'knew I had a claim upon him,' but he feared he could promise me nothing, as, 'if he lived to the age of Methusaleh,' he should not have enough preferments to satisfy his own family and friends." The writer held his second cure only nine years; it was a sole charge. At length his rector resigned it, and the parishioners posted off to the bishop to ask him to confer the rich benefice, worth £120 per annum, on the curate. His lordship was most kind, promised all right, and gave it to another. The English clergymen must therefore dread the death of their bishops. The whole system is much as if Bishop Potter, on the death of Bishops Wainwright and Onderdonk, and his own elevation to office, should have turned Dr. Tyng out of St. George's, or Dr. HAWKS out of Calvary Church, to make way for his own nephews and second cousins.

—The latest railway horror in England is the case of an unknown young woman of twenty-five, who was terribly mutilated at the Portland road station of the Metropolitan Railway. One of the railway inspectors stated that the woman was accompanied on the platform by a man, who pushed her against the carriage door, and that the moment she got drawn under a carriage he ran away at full speed up the entrance staircase and got off. The head and face are uninjured, but the right arm is torn completely from its socket, and the left leg is broken. The lower part of the body is literally torn to pieces.

—A Paris newspaper of thirty-two quarto pages, including articles on the theatre, fashions, music, and all the features of a popular weekly, is to be started for gratuitous distribution to all persons, its projector adds, "who commission me to subscribe in their name to a daily paper, to one of the principal French reviews, or to a weekly illustrated paper." While the subscription lasts, the subscriber will receive the *Journal des Abonnes*, whose proprietor's profit is to consist of the trade allowance made to him by the papers to which e is commissioned to subs cribe.

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

NEW YORK, October 6.—The steamer *Havana*, from Havana, with dates to the 1st instant, has arrived. She furnishes Mexican advices. We learn of the abandonment of several towns and cities by the French, and their occupancy by the Republicans. On the other hand it is said that Mejia occupies Victoria city and Nochistland. Quiroza, who does not recognize the Empire, but fights the Republicans, is reported to be pursuing Juarez on his way to Chihuahua.

The Acapulco land expedition is continually harassed by guerillas and is short of food. A ship loaded with cattle lost all her cargo on the way to Acapulco.

Maximilian was expected to return to the Capital on the 12th, from Santa Domingo. We learn that the Rebels have agreed to lay down their arms conditionally. Our correspondent doubts this news.

LOYAL MEETING AT BRIDGETON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BRIDGETON, N. J., October 6.—An immense meeting of the friends of Lincoln and Johnson was held here last evening. It is estimated that over ten thousand were present, clubs and processions composed of farmers from the adjoining counties. Speeches were made by Messrs. Ten Eyck, Frelinghuysen, Scovel, and others, endorsing the renomination of Hon. John W. Starr for Congress. New Jersey will cut loose from the ear of Democracy at the coming election.

FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, October 6.—Owing to the heavy storm last night, the telegraph lines are down on the Chattanooga railroad, and we have no reports from General Rousseau's command.

The telegraph lines along the Tennessee and Alabama railroad are working to Pulaski. The rain storm of last night is continued to-day. The water is five feet deep on the shoals and rising.

From Beaufort, N. C.

NEW YORK, October 6.—The steamers *Newbern* and *Beaufort*, from North Carolina, with dates to the 3d, have arrived. They bring a number of discharged and invalided naval officers and men, and 23 prisoners captured on the blockade-runner *Night Hawk*, with considerable cotton from the destroyed blockade-runner *Lynx*. The *Beaufort* was towed here by the *Newbern*, the latter having lost her propeller.

Further from New Orleans.

NEW YORK, October 6.—The steamer *Constitution*, with New Orleans dates of the 27th ult., has arrived. She brings 220 Rebels, captured in Mobile bay.

The steamers *Ariel* and *Creole* were passed on the 29th, going up the Mississippi river.

Presentation of Captured Battle-Flags.

To-day, Private George G. Moore, Company D, 11th West Virginia Volunteers, and Private John Creed, Company D, 23d Illinois Veteran Volunteers, visited the War Department and presented to Secretary Stanton two battle-flags, captured by them from the enemy at Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22. General J. H. Wilson, who accompanied Creed and Moore to this city from General Sheridan's Department, introduced them to the Secretary, after which the men unfurled their flags and extended them to Mr. Stanton, who, in receiving them, thanked the men on behalf of the Department, for their gallantry, and directed them to proceed to the Adjutant-General's office, where suitable medals would be prepared for them.

The captors of the flags were then conducted to General Townsend's office, where the flags were deposited, and inscriptions for the medals taken down.

Private Creed captured his flag in a novel manner. While the battle was in progress at Fisher's Hill, he got out of ammunition, and being in close proximity to the Rebel color-bearer, he picked up a stone, with which he knocked the Rebel down, and captured the flag.—*Washington Star, yesterday.*

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Activity in the Navy—Arrival of Rear-Admiral Lardner.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., October 4.—The news from the front for the past two days has been rather meagre and unsatisfactory. Every arrival of boats from up the James river reports heavy firing going on, but no general result. The fact is that our armies are continually manœuvring and harassing the enemy; but General Grant does not bring on a general engagement without he can foresee a grand victory.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

This morning the hospital transport *Thomas Powell*, Captain Lynes, arrived from Bermuda Hundred with a load of wounded soldiers. Among them is Colonel Donohue, of the 13th New Hampshire Volunteers, a gallant and dashing officer, who was shot in the hip while bravely leading the brigade he commanded during the storming of Chapin's Bluff. Colonel Donohue is a highly efficient and capable officer, and his many friends will be glad to learn that his wound, though serious, will not prove fatal, and only keep him away from his command a short time.

Naval matters, which for a long time past have been most stagnant in these parts, have recently assumed an active form. Yesterday afternoon witnessed the arrival of the steam frigate *Powhatan*, Commander William Romendorf, from Cape Haytien, having on board Rear-Admiral James T. Lardner, who left shortly after on board of the mail steamer *Adelaide* for Baltimore, whence he will go to Washington, thence to Philadelphia, to relieve Acting Rear Admiral Spalding. Lieutenant Commander John H. Upshur, late commanding the steam frigate *Minnesota*, has been detached from this vessel and assigned to command the fast blockader *A. D. Vance*, recently captured by the *Santiago de Cuba*. Commodore Joseph Lanman is at present commanding the *Minnesota*.

The frigate *Sabine*, Commander Lowrie, is expected to arrive here at any moment, as well as the steam frigate *Colorado*, Commodore Thatcher, which is expected to be Admiral Farragut's flagship. Dr. J. McClellan, Surgeon U. S. N., arrived here ye-terday, and is awaiting the arrival of the *Colorado*, of which he is the surgeon-in-chief.

The United States iron-clad *Atlanta*, Lieutenant Thomas J. Woodward commanding, left the Gosport Navy Yard a few days ago, thoroughly repaired, and is at present stationed off Newport News, awaiting orders to proceed to sea.

The gunboat *Crusader*, Lieutenant Peter Hayes, also underwent a complete overhauling at Portsmouth, and left for the York river.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Retreat of the Rebel Raiders Through Braxton County.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, October 3.

The following telegram was received on Saturday afternoon by Governor Boreman:—

GRAFTON, October 1.—Captain Hagan reports the Rebels retreating by way of Bulltown. The following is an extract from Captain Hagan's despatch:—

"Much property has been carried off. Their conduct was such as characterizes nothing but robbers. They robbed stores and private houses, carrying off the clothing of men, women, and children, in some cases compelling women to take off their shoes and stockings. Their horses were loaded down with stolen property. Many of the citizens were robbed of their money. Rebels and Union citizens fared alike. The loss to this county (Upshur), cannot be less than forty thousand dollars. Their entire conduct was of the most shameful character.

"B. F. KELLEY, Brevet Major-General."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HOMICIDE CASES.—COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judges Thompson and Allison.—In the case of Samuel Woodsides, charged with the killing of Morris Pendergville on the 28th of May last, the facts of which were reported yesterday, the prisoner, after the evidence closed, was permitted to withdraw his plea of not guilty, and to enter a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree.

This morning the case of Barbara Hoffner, charged in the indictment with infanticide, in the killing of her own child, May 30, 1864, at the house of one Mrs. Strauss, Third street, below Beaver, was called up for trial. The evidence as to the facts was conflicting, some of the witnesses testifying that the child alleged to have been thus killed was a male, and others that it was a female child.

The indictment charged the killing of a female child, and upon this exceptions were made by Mr. G. Remak, counsel for defendant. The Court was considering this matter when our report closed.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 6.

A Rebel Pilot Sentenced.

A citizen of Maryland was tried here yesterday for conducting a Rebel force into that State, and found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment in a New York jail.

A Substitute for Mrs. Lincoln.

Mrs. Lincoln is about to put a representative recruit into the army.

Colored Recruits.

General Augur has given permission to the city and ward authorities to recruit and obtain substitutes in the contraband camp across the Potomac.

Admiral Porter.

A report that Admiral Porter had been assigned to the fleet off Mobile is incorrect. He returns to the Mississippi fleet.

General Heintzelman at Wheeling.

General Heintzelman has been ordered to report at Wheeling, Virginia, for duty as President of a Court-martial to convene on the 8th inst.

From General Meade's Army.

There can be little doubt that the recent movement of our forces on the left failed to accomplish the result anticipated.

From General Butler's Army.

General Butler's forces still hold the position at Chapin's farm, on the north side of the James.

Personal.

Major-General Banks arrived in town last evening. Hon. Simon Cameron is here.

Arrival of a Missing Steamer.

The steamer *Fairbanks*, due from New York several days since, and for the safety of which much anxiety was felt, has arrived at her wharf. Her coal gave out on the passage, hence the delay.

Ordered to Service.

Brigadier-General J. D. Fessenden, elder of two sons of the Secretary of the Treasury enjoying that rank, has been ordered to active service in General Sheridan's army. General Wilson, who for some months past has had command of a cavalry division under General Sherman, has been ordered to duty under General Sheridan.

From Sheridan.

General Wilson, who has just arrived from Sheridan's headquarters at Harrisonburg, represents that the destruction and capture of Rebel property by our cavalry, in their late great raid in the vicinity of Staunton, were on a colossal scale and most complete in their execution. More than one hundred mills were destroyed, the Central railroad was badly cut up, and a herd of twenty-four hundred cattle and sheep were brought back to Harrisonburg. The latter price compensates for the cattle theft lately made by the Rebels on James river.

Pardoned and Released.

The President having, on petition of prominent Union citizens of Georgetown, including the Mayor, pardoned Mr. Joseph H. Boucher, of that town, who was sentenced to Fort Delaware for one year, for alleged aiding of persons to go South, Mr. Boucher was yesterday released from further imprisonment.

—The Fireman's Monument, just erected at Rose Hill Cemetery, Chicago, is a noble work of art. It commemorates the Lake street calamity of October, 1857, and has been erected by the Firemen's Benevolent Association, at an expense of $10,000. It is thirty-two feet in height from the base to the top of the surmounting statue, all finely wrought in Italian marble. The column—a beautiful shaft—was got out in Italy for the State House in Columbia, South Carolina; but was captured on a blockade-runner, and sold under confiscation.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 66. Noon, 78½. One P. M. 77. Wind, E. S. E.

A BRUTAL PRIZE FIGHT BETWEEN TWO NEW YORK ROUGHS.—A prize fight between two New York brutes was expected to take place this morning somewhere in the vicinity of Edge Hill, Bucks county. The names of the pugilists are Denney Harris and a man named Martin. After this contest was disposed of, a second ring was to be formed between two men of less calibre, the former two being known as great "fighters" and shoulder-hitters among the pugilistic portion of the community. The stakes were for $500 aside, or a purse of $1000. Harris was backed by Philadelphians, and Martin by New Yorkers, although both men are said to belong that city of roughs. The men have been in training for some time, and are pronounced by the fancy to be in "excellent" condition. They arrived here last night, and were conveyed out in private conveyances.

The train which arrived here from New York last night brought all the thieves, gamblers, horse-thieves, and other criminals that are fortunate enough to be on the outside of Sing Sing. One of the number, on the passage over, was arrested for stealing a man's shawl, and this morning was sent to prison. Several other respectable passengers lost their pocket-books.

At an early hour this morning all the private conveyances that could be conveniently secured were made use of for the purpose of conveying these roughs to the ring. As high as $25 and $40 was paid for a chaise, the drivers being afraid to risk in any such undertaking.

The fight, it is said, will be a severe one, as both men are half bull-dog in their nature, and entirely devoid of the least feeling of humanity. The betting made in this city was nearly even, the odds being in favor of Harris. The result of the combat, or whether it had been interfered with by the Bucks county authorities, is not yet known.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE GOVERNMENT DEAD HORSES.—The wear and tear upon horseflesh in war times is so great that it is no doubt a matter of surprise as to what becomes of all the dead horses that are killed in battle and die in the Government stables. Formerly the Government paid a large sum to have the animals buried, but recently they have been bought up by parties who pay a good price for them, thus partly remunerating the Government for the loss. These defunct animals, as soon as obtained, are divested of their hides, which, after being salted, are disposed of to the tanners. The hair of manes and tails is washed and dried, and the larger part of the best quality exported to Europe, where it is manufactured into haircloth. The residue is disposed of in our own markets, and is used in various articles of commerce, but chiefly as curled hair.

After the hide is removed, the body is divided into small parts, and conveyed to tanks. Each tank has a steampipe connected with it, and these pipes are supplied with steam from a boiler of great capacity and power. The tanks are filled with flesh, and water is let into them. For nine hours the meat is steamed. At the end of that time the covers of the vats are removed, the oil is taken from the surface, and after being cooled and strained is put into barrels and sent to market. It is considered to be equal to any for lubricating purposes, except the finer fish oils. It is also used largely in soap-making.

The steaming process having been completed, the water is let out of the tanks, and the residuum of bones and other fibrous matter thrown out upon a platform, where it undergoes a raking process, which separates the large hard bones from the small and softer ones. The hoofs are then selected, the shoes taken from them and sold as old iron; the shoeless hoofs are sold to the horn-comb makers and others in Philadelphia, where the parts suitable for combs are worked up, and the balance made into glue. When the large bones are separated and seasoned, they are ground into the fertilizer known as "bone dust."

The softer bones are taken, together with the pulp, and placed in sheds, where it lies for a certain length of time under the action of sulphuric acid and other chemicals. It is then spread out in a dry atmosphere until all moisture evaporates, when it is ground to a coarse powder, and packed in barrels or sacks ready for use.

By artificial means, this fertilizer can be prepared for market in thirty days, but it is not reckoned to produce so good an article as when prepared by the usual method, which takes an average time of four months. In quality it ranks next to Peruvian guano, and readily commands from $60 to $65 per ton.

It will thus be seen that there is not a particle of the carcass of a horse wasted, everything being turned apparently to the best possible account. There are several of these establishments in the United States, but none so extensive as the one on the west bank of the Potomac, about midway between Long bridge and Alexandria.

POLITICAL.—Last evening, the Hall of the Union League was again filled to overflowing by a highly intelligent audience, among them a large number of ladies. Samuel H. Perkins, Esq., presided, and introduced the orator of the evening, David Paul Brown, Esq., who proceeded to address the assembly on the political issues of the day. Mr. Brown was followed by Mr. James Briggs, of New York.

Last evening one of the largest ward meetings of the National Union party ever held in this city was convened on an open lot at the corner of Eighteenth and Green streets, Fifteenth Ward. The meeting was organized by the election of William B. Mann, Esq., for President, and a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. A series of resolutions were passed and addresses made by Judge Kelley, Joseph Shippen, and others.

A mass meeting of the Democracy was held at the Continental Theatre last evening, and was addressed by Governor Seymour, of New York. After the meeting adjourned, Governor Seymour was serenaded at the La Pierre House, and in response to numerous calls made another short speech to his friends.

A meeting of the friends of the Union was also held by the residents of the Fourteenth Ward, and was most largely attended.

Hon. Leonard Myers delivered a brilliant address. He pictured to them the heroic self-denial of our brave soldiers in the field, and plead that his hearers might sustain them by their votes. He described in glowing terms the late victories of Lincoln's "Peace Commissioners"—Grant, Farragut, Sherman, and Sheridan—and declared his unqualified preference for them over the proposed commissioners of the Democracy—Seymour, McClellan, Vallandigham, and Company. He closed by asking them to roll up an overwhelming majority for their faithful Congressman, Judge Kelley. Fred. A. Van Cleve, Esq., Colonel Wm. B. Mann, and Colonel Maurice also spoke.

The citizens of the Sixth Ward held a meeting last evening at Franklin Hall, Sixth street, below Arch. A number of distinguished speakers addressed the meeting; among them were Hon. Wm. E. Lehman, Col. Wm. B. Mann, A. B. Shumaker, Esq., and others.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was also held at Reutenville. The arrangements which are being made by that patriotic body of gentlemen forming the National Union League for a magnificent display of fireworks on Saturday evening, in Independence Square, are very ample. The people of our city may anticipate a scene of beauty that will far exceed any display ever made in this city, not excepting that of Fisher's woods, twenty years since.

AN APPEAL FROM PROFESSOR SAUNDERS.—The undersigned has pledged himself to the Councils of this city that, in case of granting, as they have granted, an increase of bounty to encourage enlistments to the extent of fifty thousand dollars, he would devote his whole time to the business of obtaining the thousand recruits still demanded by the United States Government from several wards. He must, therefore, delay for a short time, *and for a short time only*, his fixed purpose to retire from all other public employment, that he may devote himself wholly to the Courtland Saunders Institute.

This return to the business of obtaining volunteers was brought about by the urgent and repeated solicitation of the Supervisory Committee of the First Ward, especially by the appeals of Messrs. Barlow and Humphreys, expressing the belief that not their ward only, but the entire city, might be saved from the impending draft. They, in turn, yielded to his suggestion to visit Washington with him, and secured the efficient and valuable services of Hon. Charles O'Neill, all pledging themselves to the Government that the most strenuous efforts would be employed to supply, without delay, the small deficiency—*less, by the Government's own account, than an average of two men to one thousand inhabitants.*

Citizens of Philadelphia, permit the writer, who sincerely believes he can soon find the required volunteers, earnestly to solicit a deep and benevolent interest in the First Ward, which must supply means for recruiting at least one-half of the present deficiency—a ward pre-eminently producing, having furnished multitudes of the best mechanics and bravest volunteers to richer wards.

E. D. SAUNDERS.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Henry Fisher and Joseph Hall have both been committed to answer the charge of passing counterfeit money. These individuals worked together in the following manner:—One would carry the money, while the other would offer the bogus, and then, if arrested, no more than the one note would be found in his possession. Fisher accordingly presented a five dollar note on the Union Bank, a few days since, and was at once taken into custody. Hall thought he was watched, and went into an alley and threw a large quantity of bad notes away. He was also arrested. The money found in the alley amounted to eighteen five dollar notes on the Union Bank, two ten dollar notes on the Bank of Commerce, District of Columbia, and twenty-five counterfeit fractional currency notes. Both the prisoners have been committed for trial.

ACCIDENTS.—Henry M. Rodgers, aged three years, had his right hip injured by being run over by a Lombard Street Passenger Railway car, on Lombard street, between Third and Fourth.

John Roy, thirty-four years of age, was knocked down by a passenger car on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, and had his right arm broken. He was ejected from the car by the conductor for being intoxicated, and attempted to get on again.

Owen Leonard, forty-five years of age, was reported to have fallen down stairs in the neighborhood of Sixth and Shippen streets, on Tuesday. He was admitted into the Hospital late on the same night, and died yesterday at noon.

A DISORDERLY RESTAURANT.—This morning James Berry was before Alderman Welding, upon the charge of keeping a disorderly restaurant at Seventh and Walnut streets. Last night about 10 o'clock, the police made a descent on the place and captured five men and eight women. The place is in the basement, and is the resort of depraved women at all hours of the night. Berry was held in $1000 bail to answer at Court.

PHILADELPHIA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The meetings of this body were continued yesterday morning, afternoon, and evening, at the Berean Baptist Church. The claims of various denominational societies were advocated. Addresses were made in the afternoon and evening by Rev. Messrs. Eddy, J. Hyatt Smith, Dickerson, and others. The audiences were large and enthusiastic on each occasion.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.—A young man, employed in Fifth street, was arrested at the Bank of Northern Liberties yesterday upon the charge of presenting a check for $35, with the name of his employer forged thereon. The prisoner is the son of a minister, and is very respectably connected. He was held for a further hearing before Alderman Toland.

RATHER ROUGH.—Some rowdies hired a horse and wagon at Camden yesterday and brought it over to the city. After driving around to their entire satisfactory, they wound up at League Island. Here they unhitched the horse and turned him loose, and backed the wagon into a ditch. They then put off. The horse and wagon were eventually restored to the owner.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, Paymaster, gives notice to the members of the Reserve Brigade who have not received pay for service during the riots in the county of Schuylkill, in May, 1862, to call at the armory of the 1st Regiment, on Broad street, near Race, on Thursday or Friday of the current week, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock P. M.

HAS TO BE REMOVED.—Most of the remaining portion of the hall at Eighth and Vine streets, which fell a few days since, will have to come down. Builders say the lower walls are not of sufficient strength to bear the weight upon them.

THE ITALIAN FRIGATE.—The Italian frigate *Principe Umberto*, lying off the Navy Yard, attracts great attention, and is viewed daily from the shores by hundreds. She much resembles in appearance the United States man-of-war *Wabash*.

SAILED.—The United States steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, which has been under repairs for some weeks, sailed yesterday to take her place in the blockade.

A BRUTAL AFFAIR.—Two men engaged in a brutal fight in a tavern at Penn and South streets last night, which lasted near an hour, and was witnessed by a number of ruffians. For fear of interference by the police the fight was discontinued, and was to be resumed this morning at some more retired place.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.—A young man was arrested at the Continental Hotel last night upon the charge of obtaining money by means of a false telegraph despatch. He will have a hearing this afternoon.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—The 10th Connecticut Regiment passed through this city yesterday, on their way home. They numbered one hundred and sixty-two, and were handsomely entertained at the Refreshment Saloons.

ACCIDENT.—This morning about 2 o'clock Catharine Wagner, eighty years of age, jumped from the second story window at No. 316 N. Fifteenth street, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, and escaped with injuries of a slight character.

RECRUITING.—This morning the city bounty of $450 was paid to twenty-three men.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of READY-MADE GARMENTS. We are selling goods equal in style, fit, quality and material, from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes, and prices of Clothing—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

BENNETT & CO.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."—This is a good motto at all times, but it applies with special force in purchasing sewing machines. For this reason buy the "Florence," sold at No. 630 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, in preference to any other. It is the best sewing machine in the world, and is so pronounced by hundreds of the most prominent families in the city, who now have them in use. Every machine sold is warranted to give satisfaction, or the money will be refunded. Numerous families, in various portions of the country, after trying many other machines, have decided that the "Florence" is, beyond comparison, the best family machine in the world.

THE POPULARITY of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is best evinced by its enormous and constant ly increasing sales. Nor is its reputation less abroad. The highest premium was awarded for it at the International Exhibition in London, at the Industrial Exhibition at Paris, and at Koenigsburg, Prussia. These awards were in accordance with those universally made at the various exhibitions in this country. Indeed, no honors in any country could be stronger than what has been accorded the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine for superiority over all others for family use and for general manufacturing purposes.

The Wheeler & Wilson establishment, at No. 704 Chesnut street, continues to be one of the most popular institutions of Philadelphia.

ALWAYS TRIUMPHANT.—The high compliment paid to the "Grover & Baker" Sewing Machine Company, at the Easton Fair, in awarding the only silver medal to them "for the best double thread Sewing Machine," was well deserved, as also the premium awarded to them for the "best specimens of sewing machine work." This triumph is themore significant, as all the leading machines in the country were placed in competition. Persons about purchasing Sewing Machines should bear these facts in mind, and call at No. 730 Chesnut street, before making their selections.

UNKIND.—"Augustus" had just put on a new suit from Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental, when he asked "Isaac" what he thought of it? "Like a bowl of punch," sai Isaac.

"How like me?"

"Got a *big* spoon in it," said Ike.

RENEWED HIS AGE.—The most wonderful results are produced by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing. They never fail to restore, invigorate, and beautify the hair to youth renewed. No more grey hairs. The hair is restored to health again. It imparts a most delightful fragrance. You can procure them at any Druggist's.

FURNITURE SLIPS, OR LOOSE COVERS.—At the present price of fine Furniture it is great economy to have Slips for protection. They are cut and made by competent hands at W. Henry Patten's, 1408 Chesnut street.

BEAUTIFUL SPECIMENS Photographs made at No. 624 Arch street. G. F. Redmer's life-size Photographs in oil colors, from pictures and cartes de visite, all of unsurpassed style and finish.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE will cure Scrofula. Price $1. Sole Agents, Dyott & Co., No. 232 N. Second street.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Thursday, October 6. }

The rise in Reading Railroad stock after we went to press yesterday was very decided, and quite significant. It opened in the morning at 57. The New York bears at the Fifth Avenue Board, the night before, having sold it down to 56¾

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Five Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal Arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1864.

ADMIRAL D. G. FARRAGUT.

The arrival of this distinguished naval hero at Fortress Monroe has caused considerable speculation among the people. Although the order has not been promulgated, yet it is known that the Admiral has been assigned to the command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. This will include the fleets operating off Wilmington and those in the James river. It is generally supposed that the Admiral will first visit Lieutenant-General GRANT at City Point, and there perfect plans for the co-operation of his iron-clad squadron in the James river with the army in the capture of Richmond.

Probably the most important movement, and one which will require the most extensive display of naval genius, will be either the closing up of the mouth of the Cape Fear river or the capture of the forts and batteries defending Wilmington, North Carolina, and possibly the occupation of that place. While both of these movements are eminently important, and victory in either would prove very advantageous to our cause, still it is evident and especially proper that the sphere of Admiral FARRAGUT's action should be extended to include Charleston, if not the entire naval forces of the country. As ranking Rear-Admiral, such a command might be conferred upon FARRAGUT at once; and it is due to his eminent services that the President should confer upon him the special advanced grade of Admiral and Commander-in-Chief—a grade and office much needed in our navy, and one we have never had. The assistance, direction, and advice which Admiral FARRAGUT could give to our able Secretary of the Navy in directing the operations on our coast and rivers would be inestimable; for, in addition to being generally allowed to be the greatest naval hero of modern times, Admiral FARRAGUT is equally great as an executive officer.

It is gratifying that Admiral FARRAGUT has been placed at Hampton Roads, from the fact that in Lynnhaven Bay, near by, as a youthful midshipman, he witnessed his first triumph, under one of the most distinguished naval commanders our country has ever produced. What if the crowning glories of his life should be graciously and fortuitively achieved within cannon sound of this region! At Norfolk, the Admiral long knew a pleasant home, and there it was that he obtained the hand of the estimable lady who is now the partner of his cares and triumphs, his sorrows and his joys. It is a saying in the Navy that Admiral FARRAGUT has a way of working up a great success where ordinary men see nothing but monotonous and disadvantageous strife; and we hope that the adage may prove true in this case, that he will bring order and victory out of the chaos which has heretofore existed to a great extent in the rivers and bays of Eastern Virginia and on the coast of North Carolina.

TAXATION OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

We, in Pennsylvania, under our State laws, tax real estate, and for the most part, exempt personal. Can any one give us a good and sound reason for this distinction? Why one kind of property should bear the whole burden of that charge which is laid by the State or municipality for the purposes of revenue we never could, and believe we never can, understand. Taxes, we take it, are the price paid by the citizen for the protection he enjoys in a condition of civil society. But as all persons and all property enjoy it, why should not all be made to contribute their quota of the cost?

Governments have made individual wealth the criterion or basis of apportionment in assessing the amount which each one ought to pay for the political security afforded his life, estate, and reputation by the law and its ministers. And this measure of obligation is perhaps as good as any other, if not the very best that could be adopted for the purpose. There is no more available, even if there were any more just, means of estimating the stake which every person has in the peace, order, and legal muniments of society, than the amount of actual property he possesses. The more he has to be secured and guaranteed to him by Government, the more direct interest he has in the maintenance of Government, and it is but right that he should be required to bear the expense of the system to the extent of the benefit he personally derives from its administration.

If this be the principle of taxation, it seems difficult to comprehend the equity or reason of that application of it which subjects lands and tenements to tribute for the support of the State, but concedes immunity to cows and horses, ships and dry-goods, bonds and mortgages, bank and railway stocks, and the like. The latter are not less real forms of personal wealth than the other, though they may be not so accessible at all times for the purposes of taxation, or so capable of precise valuation. It is very certain that a man whose fortune consists in promissory notes and kindred securities is quite as much dependent on the public tribunals for the assurance of his capital and its income, as he who has put all he is worth into broad acres and fine houses. Yet the latter is compelled to sustain almost the entire cost of an advantage which is common to both alike.

Now we assert that in this difference of responsibility and retribution, when there is no difference in the benefit partaken, there is gross and manifest injustice. But the wrong done is not all the evil. The exemption of personal estate from the dues paid into the public treasury by the tax gatherer induces capital to seek and prefer that form of investment; and hence a large amount of money, which, under a more impartial system, would be employed in valuable real estate improvements, is diverted from that most important and comprehensive mode of utilizing individual wealth for the interests of the many.

If we had space we might also discuss at some length the other bad effect of exonerating personal property from the burdens levied on lands and houses, which consists in the habit of wild and unwholesome speculation witnessed daily on the Stock Exchange, and which, while rendering the fortunes and happiness of men precarious and fluctuating in the extreme, is at once destructive of peace of mind and integrity of character.

We have heard of no even plausible reason for this bad feature in our taxation of which we are speaking, except the shifting nature of personal property and the difficulty of reaching it. There may be some force in this objection, but it is more specious than sound. It is not impossible either to trace wealth to its ownership, under whatever intangible and illusive shape it may exist in, or to ascertain its true value when found. The process may be attended with more or less perplexities and impediments, but one may be devised which would be both feasible and efficient.

It should never be said that Government imposes its whole burden of taxation on any one class of a community, because all other classes manage to elude the imposition of a fair share of the charge against them. All property, real and personal, must, for its own protection under the laws against loss, be ostensibly in somebody's hands; and if the present forms of transfer and possession admit of too easy an evasion of the public levy, the Legislature should so amend or supplement the legislation of the State as to make the ownership or responsible tenure of every item of personal estate either apparent or readily ascertainable, and also facilitate its reduction to fair and convenient appraisement.

THE TRAP SET FOR IRISHMEN.

The editors and orators who daily and nightly are at work for MCCLELLAN are doing a good thing, by driving thousands of Irishmen into the support of LINCOLN and JOHNSON. They have published a letter from "his Accidency," MILLARD FILLMORE, the Know-Nothing chieftan, who asserted that an Irishman had no rights that an American was bound to respect.

They daily publish extracts from the London *Times*, the organ of the English aristocracy, praising MCCLELLAN to the skies, and, as far as they dare, commanding the former subjects of the British Crown now resident in this country to vote for the Democratic candidate. There are two hundred millions of the Rebel loan held in England. Is it not a beautiful spectacle to see the British lords and bankers endeavoring to make their cotton bonds worth something through the agency of the very Irishmen whom they have driven from their famine-stricken homes by unheard-of oppression, to find an asylum of liberty on this continent?

"THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $10 per share. Subscription price, $1·25 per share.

This Company own some of the most valuable land and leases in the Kanawha Valley, situate on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run branches of Bull creek, and within five miles of the Ohio river.

On Horse Neck the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty-three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. The Superintendent is now preparing to bore to the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when we are satisfied we can produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, now bored two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about thirty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is on a perpetual lease. The Bull Creek Company own a one-third interest, our company have the balance of two-thirds. At Campbell's run, the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tack well, flowing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, Room No. 28, Merchants Exchange.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. KROMER, Treasurer.

From the "Pittsburg Daily Post" of September 9, 1864.

"OIL MYSTERY.—The 'Wheeling Intelligencer' says:—We learn from a gentleman, who arrived yesterday from Pleasant county that on Monday the Burton Oil Company struck a well on Horse Neck, in that county, which will yield a thousand barrels of oil per day. There is great excitement on the subject in its vicinity, and the oil fever is prevailing to a fearful extent."

NEWS JOTTINGS.

—There is a wood famine in Montreal. The prices have gone beyond the means of the poor.

—There was a frost in Ware, Massachusetts, last Monday and Tuesday nights.

—Incendiary fires are frequent at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, three barns having been burned within three days of last week.

—Professor Agassiz's course of lectures on the breeding of domestic animals will begin at Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 14.

—The population of Vermont is 314,068—282,355 native and 32,743 foreign. There are 13 persons in the State over 100 years of age.

—The news of Sheridan's recent victory was received on 'Change in Boston with three cheers each for Sheridan, Grant, and Stanton, and nine for Lincoln.

—The Boston *Transcript* says:—"We venture to say that if the present freshman class will agree that when they become sophomores they will not 'haze' their freshmen, we shall hear little more of this unmanly, petty torture."

—A young man from Chicago, named Merrill, said to be the son of a banker, committed suicide in a saloon at Kalamazoo, Michigan, last week. He had lost considerable sums of money by the blacklegs who infested the place during the fair.

—A convention of German brewers was lately held at Milwaukie for the purpose of discussing matters connected with the trade—principally the Tax law. Nearly all the principal cities of the East and West were represented.

—John Halliday, for the past ten years a clerk in the Lynn Post Office, and a teacher in a Sabbath School in that city, was arrested in Boston on Wednesday, while attempting to pass a counterfeit $100 bill on the Pawtuxet Bank, Providence. He was searched, and seven more of the spurious bills were found upon his person. He has been committed for trial by the Superior Court.

—A man on Cape Cod who separated from his wife, some years ago married a second wife, with whom he lived a year and a half, and then died. His first wife took possession of his estate. The second wife sued her for pay for services during the time she lived with the husband; and, after hearing the evidence, last week, a Cape Cod jury gave her a verdict, allowing her two dollars per week.

—The silver from the Masonic jewels found in the ruins of the Winthrop House in Boston, after the fire several months ago, was sent to the United States Mint, and half-dollar pieces coined from it, which have been sold to the members of the different lodges, encampments, &c. These are the only fifty-cent pieces coined this year.

—A minister, writing to the local committee of arrangements for the meeting of the American Board at Worcester, Massachusetts, requested free accommodations for himself, his wife, and six children.

—The Michigan University has three hundred students in the regular course, three hundred and fifty in the medical school, and two hundred and twenty-one in the law department—a large increase in all.

—The steamer *City of Newport* was chartered to proceed from Newport to Providence, one Sunday recently, to convey one passenger, a gentleman having urgent business in New York on Monday, and who wished to take the train in Providence on Sunday evening for that city. He probably paid the largest fare for one man ever charged on that route.

—Ellel Littlefield, of Milford, Conn., celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday last week. He has held the appointment of justice of peace from four governors, holding the office for twenty-eight years; has been deputy sheriff eight years, town clerk fourteen years, drum major ten years, and a school teacher fourteen years, and has lived with his present wife almost sixty-four years.

DOINGS OF THE DRAMA.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. William Warren is a comedian of the old school—an artist who, fully impressed with the requirements of his art, is utterly free from mannerisms, exaggerations, disdaining all gags, all straining after effects. We witnessed his performance of *The School for Scandal*, and luxuriated over the intellectual treat of his readings, his humor, and the exquisite courtly manner and the 'dry humor of his "Sir Peter Teazle."

Mr. Warren, without descending to any grimaces, has a physiognomy that is the very index of his mind. Mr. Warren has, too, the power of pathos, investing, in the scene of the fourth act, "Sir Peter Teazle's" domestic sorrows with a dignity and interest that rarely have been represented generally when in ordinary hands, they make the audience laugh, instead of weep.

We also witnessed a portion of Mr. Warren's "Bob Acres," and were especially struck with the power he has of producing comic effects by the mere manner of speaking, and by the expression of the features. Mr. Warren is a most refined and finished artist—one of the very best we have. Miss Mestayer plays old women with admirable ease and good taste. Her manner is essentially elegant and quiet, yet with all the humor and vivacity necessary. Mr. Barron is not a stranger here. He has, we think, improved—gained ease and confidence—but his manner is a little too undecided, and he speaks in so low a tone as to be inaudible half the time. The ladies, however, dress him to be a very handsome fellow, both in face and figure, a fact of which he is just a little conscious. Miss Orton is a young, lively lady, with magnificent eyes—a good *soubrette*, we are told—but with not the slightest qualification for high comedy. *The School for Scandal* was well put on the stage.

We were especially pleased with Mr. Mordaunt's "Joseph," as it showed more study than he usually gives to his parts. He looked "Joseph," and acted with great intelligence and effect. The rest of the company, Mr. Evans especially, were inefficient; even Mr. Chapman was out of place.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Bel Demonio* is in full tide of success, the magnificent Vestvali gaining applause and admiration each night in increased ratios.

AT THE WALNUT, Miss Charlotte Thompson has played "Camille" and "Evadne" to full houses. Her acting has more power and finish than when she was here last. This young actress' great charm is her earnestness.

GRAND CONCERT.—The concert to-night at Concert Hall, for the benefit of the poor, promises to be a first-class affair, the programme presented being a most excellent one, and the performers, both vocal and instrumental having A No. 1 reputations. The concert will be under the direction of Mr. Thomas E. Harkins, and the *Gloria in Excelsis*, from the celebrated war mass of Hadyn, No. 2, will be sung by a full choir. A fine chorus will be sung by the Saengerbund Musical Association, and amongst other novelties will be selections from the most admired Italian Operas with variations upon the harp by signor Asatta, the Italian Harpist.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

Capture of Sixteen Indiana Guerillas and Three of the Lake Erie Pirates.

Our readers will recollect the recent attack on a gang of laborers on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, with the design of robbing the paymaster's car, and the plundering of several depots and stores along the line of the above-named road in Southern Indiana. These outrages were mentioned in our columns at the time of their occurrence. Satisfied that there was an organized gang of desperadoes at work, the directors of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad entrusted the task of ferreting out the villains to the well-known Jesse Worley, of this city, who executed the mission with much success, as the sequel will show. On Friday last, assisted by officer W. S. Henkle, of Sullivan, Sullivan county, Indiana, he arrested in the vicinity of the last-named place sixteen of the band who attacked the train. One of them was killed in attempting to escape the hands of the law, while the others were safely lodged in jail.

They are all residents of the neighborhood of Sullivan with the exception of their leader, one Captain Vandyke, formerly connected with John Morgan. He is also in custody. Large amounts of stolen goods have been found in their possession, and of their guilt there is no doubt, as each is desirous of turning State's evidence against his accomplices. The capture of these freebooters led to even more important arrests. While in Sullivan on Saturday Mr. Worley observed three suspicious characters, whom he at once had arrested and searched. From papers found on their persons it appeared that they were officers in the Rebel army; a Captain Clay Wilson of Tennessee, and two Lieutenants named Murray and Damon.

The papers also showed that they were connected with the late piratical demonstration on Lake Erie, and that they were plotting the burning of Government arsenals and other public buildings. Among their effects were receipts for making Greek fire and a quantity of the chemicals which enter into its composition. They were lodged in jail, and the authorities at Indianapolis notified of the facts. Orders were returned to send them to Indianapolis, which was done. Their examination will take place in a day or two. As will be seen from the facts which we have briefly recapitulated, these arrests are of high importance, and reflect credit upon the energy, shrewdness, and promptness of Mr. Worley.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Forrest's Movements in Tennessee.

The latest account from the Forrest raid is that the Rebel commander moved southward, and that he has besieged Huntsville, and demanded the surrender of the place, which was commanded by Colonel G. M. Johnson, but the demand was refused.

Since that time we have heard nothing relative to the situation; but we know something of the movements that are on foot, though it would be manifestly improper to disclose them.

We have no fears for the final results. The Rebels have done all the mischief they could, and are now at the end of their string. They must retreat at once to the south side of the Tennessee.

LATER.—Forrest turns up mysteriously at Spring Hill, twelve miles below Franklin, and is tearing up the railroad between that and Columbia. He came in from the direction of Mount Carmel. It is not known what was the force that threatened Huntsville.

Reports are in circulation that a force of 5000 Rebel cavalry are advancing, under some unknown leader, from the Tennessee river, on Columbia, and a like force of infantry on Pulaski; but of this we know nothing.—*Nashville Union of Monday, 3d.*

Important Decision of the Internal Revenue Commissioner.

In a recent sale in New York, through a broker, of merchandise amounting to $20,000 for gold, it was claimed the tax of one-eighth of one per centum, or $25, could be paid in legal tender Treasury notes. The collector insisted on the payment of gold or its equivalent. The decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue having been requested, he replied that the question to be determined was not in what medium the tax shall be paid, but upon what basis it shall be computed, adding:—

If you have sold goods for $20,000, payable in currency or in coin, then this sum is the measure of the value of the goods sold; but if you sold the merchandise, stipulating to receive $20,000 in gold, which is itself an article of purchase and sale, the value of the gold must first be ascertained. If $20,000 in gold happens to be worth $40,000 in the legal tender currency, the latter sum expresses the amount of goods sold. The tax of $50 being thus ascertained, is payable in Treasury legal tender notes.

—Prince Murat and his family are traveling in Palestine, and will, by orders of the Sultan, be received in Jerusalem with special honors.

—At an execution at Leeds on the 10th of September, two men, Joseph Myers, aged forty-four, and James Sargerson, aged twenty, were hanged, one for stabbing his wife with a pair of scissors, the other for assassinating a man named John Cooper.

Married.

FUGUET—DE LA FOREST.—On Wednesday morning, October 5, 1864, by the Rigt. Rev. Bishop Wood, assisted by the Rev. Father Dunn, of St. John's Church, STEPHEN C. FUGUET to MARIE LOUISE, daughter of Alphonse de la Forest, Consul of France in Philadelphia.

New York papers please copy.

SMITH—PERING.—On the 19th of September, by the Rev. Thomas Brainerd, STEPHEN B. SMITH to CORDELIA, daughter of William Spering, Esq., all of this city.

SUTTON—LEVIS.—On the 5th inst., by the Rev. Charles D. Cooper, EDWARD T. C. SUTTON, of Philadelphia, to CAROLINE LEVIS HEY, of Delaware county, Pa. No cards.

TEVIS—FAIRMAN.—On the 4th inst., by the Rev. W. B. Furness, EDWIN L. TEVIS to DELIA V., daughter of the late George W. Fairman.

Died.

ZEBLEY.—On Wednesday morning, the 5th instant, Mrs. JANE L. ZEBLEY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 705 Spruce street, on Saturday, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BRADFIELD.—On Wednesday, the 5th inst., at half-past 6 o'clock P. M., MARY E., wife of C. Stewart Bradfield, in the 25th year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, Wesley M. Lee, Saddler street, Bristol.

FROST.—September 22d, at Bowling Green, Ky., of disease contracted in camp, Lieutenant GEORGE F. FROST, in the 25th year of his age.

The male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 2106 West De Lancey Place, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

FULLER.—At Catasauqua, Pa., on Thursday morning, September 29, of disease contracted in the army, Lieut. GEORGE W. FULLER, late of Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment P. V.

KNOX.—On the 4th inst., LYDIA, wife of Edward B. Knox, and daughter of the late Israel S. Eliot, Esq., in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, in Franklin street, between Unity and Sellers streets, Frankford, on Friday afternoon, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock.

LEVIS.—On the morning of October 5th, JAMES LEVIS, in the 45th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1827 Chesnut street, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

GIBBEN.—On the 5th inst., Mrs. ANN GIBBEN, in the 80th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Mr. Nice Keely's, Spring street, near Ridge road, Roxborough, on Saturday, the 8th of October, at 2 P. M.

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Superior Wheat Flour.—DAVIS & RICHARDS, Arch and Tenth, have just received a fresh supply of celebrated HARPER'S FERRY FLOUR, the genuine brand, to which we invite attention.

Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S PIANOS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. DECKER BROS PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

E. G. Whitman & Co., Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored. Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c. No. 316 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

COURTNEY & WILLITTS.

Nos. 14 and 16 S. SEVENTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers of

BEAUTIFUL

COTTAGE FURNITURE,

And the only reliable made in this city.

Also, Dining-room Furniture and Bedding, constantly on hand. 9-19-mths-2m

MILITARY NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS, RESERVE Brigade, 1st Division Pennsylvania Militia, PHILADELPHIA, October 5, 1864.

Members of the Reserve Brigade who have not received pay for service during the riots in the county of Schuylkill, in May, 1862, will call at the Armory of the 1st Regiment, on BROAD Street, near Race, on THURSDAY or FRIDAY of the current week, between the hours of 3 and 9 o'clock P. M.

Commanders of companies will notice the above, and issue orders accordingly.

10-6-2t* JOHN E. ADDICKS, Paymaster.

BIRNEY'S ZOUAVES.—HEADQUARTERS, No. 533 CHESNUT Street, below Sixth. This Regiment will be organized as Sharpshooters, and will be under the command of Major J. C. Briscoe, a member of Major-General Birney's Staff, who has received authority from the General and State Governments to recruit the organization.

HIGHEST CASH GOVERNMENT, CITY, AND WARD BOUNTIES

Paid immediately on the mustering of any man into the regiment, at the headquarters, No. 533 CHESNUT Street.

COMMITTEE.

George J. Richardson, Hon. William Millward, O. W. Davis, John Thornley, Jos. F. Tobias, Benjamin Bullock, Colonel Wethertill Lee, D. S. Wiltebrenner, John W. Everman, C. F. Schoener, H. W. Arnold, Alfred Adolph. 9-27-12t

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA Militia, Quartermaster-General's Office, HARRISBURG, PA., October 3, 1861.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder (in accordance with act of Assembly, approved August 27, 1864, Section 9), at the State Arsenal, Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of October, commencing at 10 A. M., the following unserviceable ordnance and materials, the property of the State of Pennsylvania:—

Two 6-pounders Brass Cannon, casting French, date 1706 to 1794; weight about 6340 pounds.

Eight 6-pounders Iron Cannon, casting of 1836 and 1837; weight about 9000 pounds.

One 24-pounder Iron Cannon, weight about 1500 pounds.

784 Gun Barrels (old casting), weight about 3500 pounds.

4 Gun carriage Axles, weight about 400 pounds.
do Tires, do 1800 pounds.
do Hub-rings, do 200 pounds.
do Strap-Iron, do 211 pounds.

Scrap iron, weight about 3662 pounds.

The above will be sold in lots for cash.

Payments to be made in national or State currency or solvent banks, and the articles purchased must be removed with but little delay, and will be at buyer's risk until removal.

JAMES L. REYNOLDS, 10-4-tuthf-6t Quartermaster-General of Penna.

EDUCATIONAL.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. Established 1844. Incorporated 1865.

Young men prepared for the Counting-house and business life.

Thorough and practical instruction in BOOK-KEEPING, in all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.

PENMANSHIP, Plain and ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent of penmen.

Commercial Calculations, Business Forms, Commercial Law, Detecting Counterfeit Notes, &c.

TELEGRAPHING, By sound and on paper, taught in a thorough and practical manner by a long-experienced operator.

STUDENTS INSTRUCTED SEPARATELY, And received at any time. Evening Sessions after September 15th.

CATALOGUES, Containing terms, students' names (471 last year), &c., furnished gratis on application.

S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO. sep9-1m No. 637 CHESNUT Street.

SIGNOR N. PERELLI Having returned from Europe, has resumed his LESSONS IN SINGING, No. 1229 CHESNUT STREET. oct-6m*

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.

NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION.

Thoroughly Revised and Much Enlarged.

OVER 3000 FINE ENGRAVINGS.

10,000 WORDS and MEANINGS not found in other Dictionaries.

Over thirty able American and European scholars employed upon this revision, and the 25 years of labor expended upon it.

Among the collaborateurs are Dr. Mahn, of Berlin; Professors Porter, Dana, Whitney, Hadley, Lyman, Gilman, and Thacher; Captain Craighill, of West Point Military Academy; Judge J. C. Perkins; Professor Stiles; A. L. Holley, Esq. &c. &c.

Several tables of great value, one of them of fifty quarto pages, Explanatory and Pronouncing, of names in fiction or persons and places, pseudonyms, &c. &c., as Abaddon, Acadia, Albany, Regency, Mother Cary, Mason and Dixon's Line, Mr. Micawber, &c.

Containing one-fifth or one-fourth more matter than any former edition.

From new electrotype plates and the Riverside Press.

In One Vol. of 1246 Royal Quarto Pages.

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J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS. 10-6-2t

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

I. LUTZ, sep9-3m No. 181 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

WINDOW SHADES

No. 733 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, New Styles.

WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, NEW COLORS, AT THE MANUFACTURERS, No. 733 CHESNUT STREET. KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.

No. 733 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

LINCOLN, JOHNSON & VICTORY.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

PARADE NOTICE.

All the Loyal Citizens of the above Ward are requested to meet at

SPRING GARDEN HALL, ON SATURDAY EVENING, 8TH INST., AT 7 O'CLOCK,

To take part in the Grand Demonstration as ordered by the City Executive Committee of the National Union Party.

The following named gentlemen have been selected by the Ward Executive Committee to act as Chief and Assistant Marshals on the above occasion:—

JACOB E. RIDGWAY, CHIEF MARSHAL.

Assistants,

M. L. Johnson, Horace M. Tubbs, John A. McDowell, L. R. Fletcher, Job Fisher, Robert Dickson, F. R. Gatchell, William C. Claghorn, E. W. Leighton, George I. Young, William H. Buck.

The Chief Marshal has appointed the following gentlemen as his Special Aids:—

Thomas A. Boyd, Esq., George Cockett, Esq., H. G. Gram, Esq., L. R. Fletcher, Esq., Jacob Bretz, Esq., H. Massey, Esq., F. R. Gatchell, Esq.

A full Brass Band will be in attendance; also Torches, Lanterns, Flags, Badges, &c., for the use of all those who wish to participate.

By order of the Ward Executive Committee of National Union Party, Fourteenth Ward.

JACOB E. RIDGWAY, 10-6 3t* CHIEF MARSHAL.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM BIGLER SPEAKS This (Thursday) Evening, AT KEYSTONE CLUB'S HALL, WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH. 11*

COMPANY F, REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—A Meeting will be held at Headquarters on FRIDAY EVENING, 7th instant, at 7½ o'clock. Election of officers and other important business.

By order of W. H. MILLER, 10-6-2t* Acting Captain.

TENTH WARD.

The loyal citizens of the TENTH WARD will meet on FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of the Union League, BROAD and RACE Streets, to make the necessary arrangements for joining the Grand Torchlight Parade to take place on Saturday night.

Citizens intending to join the Cavalcade please notice.

The meeting will be addressed by the Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL, Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, Hon. A. W. BENEDICT, WM. S. PIERCE, Esq.

By order of the National Union Association.

A. H. FRANCISCUS, PRESIDENT. WM. R. LEEDS, Secretary. 10-6-2t

HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE, CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.

By invitation of the

UNION LEAGUE, HON. JOHN W. FORNEY

Will address the public

On FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7, AT 8 O'CLOCK, AT THE HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE, CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.

The Ladies are invited to be present. 10-6-2t

HALL OF THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, LATE NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.

By invitation of the

UNION LEAGUE, ISAAC HAZLEHURST, Esq., HON. TITIAN J. COFFEY, J. A. BRIGGS, Esq., OF NEW YORK,

And other distinguished Speakers, WILL ADDRESS THE PUBLIC THIS EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK, AT NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH. 11

FREE LECTURE, AT THE ROOMS OF THE ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1220 WALNUT Street. SUBJECT: MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

PROFESSOR C. H. BOLLES

Will address the public on the subject of

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

As applied for the cure of both acute and chronic diseases, THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6, AT 7½ O'CLOCK, At the Rooms of the ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1220 WALNUT STREET.

All are invited to attend. 10-5-2t*

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR which a liberal rent will be paid. Address "H.," No. 274 S. THIRD Street, Room No. 26. 10-6-3t*

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, IN west Walnut, or Locust, or Arch, or Chesnut street. Address "Furnished House," at this office. 10-5

ESTATE OF ANDREW COMSTOCK, M.D., deceased.

Letters Testamentary upon the estate of ANDREW COMSTOCK, M. D., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, without delay, to J. SMITH HARRIS, Executor, No. 131 S. FOURTH Street. Or to his Attorney, DAVID M. HAMBLETON, No. 31 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. 9 19 6w*

BONNET OPENING. THIS DAY, OCTOBER 6, 1864. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT STREET. 10-6 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TENTH WARD.

Independent Candidate for Common Council, 10-6-1t*

SAMUEL J. CRESWELL.

RALLY, UNION MEN, RALLY! FOURTEENTH WARD.

Turn out in your might, Turn out for the right,

IN THE

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION, AT 7 O'CLOCK ON SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8, 1864.

The members of the Fourteenth Ward National Union Club, and the loyal citizens of the Fourteenth Ward desiring to parade with this organization, are cordially invited to meet at the

HALL OF THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB, BROWN, BELOW TWELFTH STREET,

To participate in the Grand Union parade.

A BAND OF MUSIC WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE, and Transparencies, Torches, Flags, &c., will be ready for

1000 MEN.

LET ALL COME THAT CAN.

There will be a Chief Marshal and twelve Marshals, most of them men of great military experience.

FREDERICK A. VAN CLEVE, 10-6-4t* CHIEF MARSHAL.

LINCOLN, JOHNSON & LIBERTY!

HON. ISAAC HAZLEHURST

WILL ADDRESS

THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA,

AT NATIONAL HALL, MARKET, BELOW THIRTEENTH STREET,

On THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

By invitation of the

UNION LEAGUE. 10-5-2t

GRAND GATHERING OF PATRIOTS.

NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, ONE COUNTRY,

The Stars and Stripes for All the Land.

MAINE, VERMONT, MOBILE, ATLANTA, SHENANDOAH.

All friends of

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON;

All gallant Veterans who have fought for our

GLORIOUS UNION;

All who love and honor our BRAVE SOLDIERS;

All who are determined that the MAJORITY SHALL RULE;

All who would negotiate an honorable peace, with GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, and FARRAGUT As Peace Commissioners; all who hate TREASON, And would PUNISH TRAITORS;

All who rejoice when our Armies ARE VICTORIOUS;

All who revere our PATRIOTIC FOREFATHERS,

And still cherish their principles; all who are grateful for the blessings transmitted to us by the

HEROES OF '76;

All who would preserve these blessings for their children; ALL AMERICANS, NATIVE AND ADOPTED,

Are requested to meet at

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE,

On SATURDAY EVENING, October 8, 1864,

To testify their devotion to the CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION,

Which armed traitors in some States, and unarmed sympathizers in others, are trying to overthrow.

LET THE WHOLE PEOPLE COME,

And with united voices proclaim that, in spite of SLAVEHOLDING NABOBS AND EUROPEAN DESPOTS, Our Country shall forever remain a FREE LAND FOR POSTERITY, And a home for the OPPRESSED OF ALL NATIONS.

God and Our Country—Freedom Forever.

A GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS Will take place, on the adjournment of the Meeting, IN THE SQUARE.

By order of the National Union City Executive Committee.

JOHN G. BUTLER, 10-6-3t CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON MEETINGS.

MERCANTILE UNION CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.

The MERCANTILE UNION CLUB, having resolved to participate in the general Parade to be held

On SATURDAY Evening, Oct. 8,

Respectfully invite the Merchants and Business Men of Philadelphia to testify their devotion to the CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION, By uniting with them.

The Club will meet at UNION LEAGUE (Concert) HALL, at 7 o'clock, where badges and torches will be provided.

To preserve uniformity of appearance, dark clothing is desirable.

The following appointments have been made, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:—

AIDS. W. HART CARR, E. HARPER JEFFRIES, THOMPSON REYNOLDS.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

M. C. KENNEDY, J. TOMLINSON, E. T. STEEL, W. W. ALLEN, H. D. NEILL, T. AILMAN, W. A. ROLIN, A. H. FULLER, H. P. ATKINSON, CHARLES R. ABBOTT, LOUIS D. BAUGH, WILLIAM G. SIENTZ, WM. P. ATKINSON, C. H. DURBING, J. E. ASHMEAD.

By order of JAMES D. KEYSER, 10-6-3t CHIEF MARSHAL.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CITIZEN'S Clothing Embroidered, Shoulder Straps, Wreaths, &c., in style unsurpassed, at very reduced prices. FARR, Merchant Tailor, 10-3 3m No. 19 NINTH Street, above Chesnut.

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

HOW THEY TALK IN SHERMAN'S ARMY.

From the Tribune.

The letter, from which we give extracts below, was written to a gentleman in this city by a staff officer in Sherman's army. The frank terms in which he avows his sentiments show that it was a private letter, not intended for publication, but it is the more valuable on that account. The Copperhead papers assume that General Sherman is in favor of General McClellan's election to the Presidency, in spite of the avowals, so recently made by General Sherman, in his correspondence with the Mayor of Atlanta, of opinions touching the conduct of the war, and the end to be gained by it, so diametrically opposed to the course pursued by General McClellan while in active service, and so inconsistent with his present position as a candidate of the party of Pendleton, Vallandigham, Voorhees, the Woods, and men of that class, who will use it and him to carry out their own designs.

That this letter gives the true feeling of General Sherman's army, we have not the slightest doubt, for the writer is in a position to know whereof he speaks. Were there any difference of opinion between the army and its great Captain on this subject, the writer of this letter would be pretty sure to be aware of it, nor would he, in a confidential letter of this sort, be likely to pass it by unnoticed, did such difference exist. We have only to add that the writer has, in times past, been a warm admirer of McClellan, but is too earnest and candid a man to permit personal admiration to override his judgment and interfere with his sense of public duty:—

Well, the campaign is at last ended, and we are at rest once more after our four months of marching, fighting, and digging. I know that you and all patriots appreciate the work we have accomplished, and the triumphant ending of all our toils. Yet there is a class at the North that do not appreciate our labors nor rejoice at our success. What, in God's name, do our people mean? Just at the hour when we should be as united as we were at the outset, and even more so, thousands of our old friends turn the cold shoulder to us and by words and deeds endeavor to put obstacles in the way of our speedy success! I would ask those men who have within the last six months become croakers for peace and disciples of the peace party what they mean or what they expect to accomplish? They can in no possible manner do good, and they may, and are doing an infinite amount of harm by interfering with the efficiency of the army. Is not the cause we are engaged in as sacred now as then? Were we not right in the beginning? If not, then all the sacrifices we have made are more than useless. All the blood spilled, the widows and orphans that the war has caused—all the mothers that have been made to weep, and fathers to mourn, are so many sins for which we ought and would suffer the punishments of a just God. But our cause is right, and the end is near at hand, and we will only be true to themselves. I could pile up the evidence until I filled up a dozen sheets, that the end is near. I know, for I have learned in the three and a half years I have spent in this war, what to use a plain and homely expression, "we have them on the hip." They never were whipped so easily as they have been this summer—their deserters were never so numerous—their men never so easily taken prisoners—they seem to court being captured—their last man is in the ranks; but, pshaw! there is no use in talking. I wonder sometimes if our people deserve a free Government, if they are entitled to it, and when I think of the way they are acting, I begin to doubt it seriously. When they have made one-quarter of the sacrifices these traitors have down here, who have resolved against, and are bound to destroy, the best Government on earth, then they might begin to talk of peace and prate about terms—then they might talk of nominating and trying to elect, for the highest position in their power, a man who "thanked God that he had never voted nor given a dollar in support of this war." Such men are too mean to be classed with the respect we treat our enemies here in front of us, who have the manliness to come out and fight us. They ought to be sent South, where Jeff. Davis would test the sincerity of their words and actions by putting them in the ranks; but no, they would not fight, for they are cowards. * * *

McClellan had some friends in this army once, but they are few now—any man that will become the tool of such a party cannot expect the support of true men. His fate is sealed—the faith of the army is in Abraham—he is honest and earnest. He has the support of the army, and is on the right side—the side of the Lord. * * *

Say to all your friends that Sherman's army has not a coward or peace man in (they are synonymous) in it. The votes for McClellan and peace will be as scarce as hen's teeth, and the army is the friend and supporter of President Lincoln.

THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

From the Times.

The active operations against Richmond which were begun upon the north bank of the James on Thursday last, and which were reopened or continued upon the south side of the river, beyond the Weldon railroad on Friday, seem to have been held in abeyance for the last four days. Butler's force achieved a success as far as it went, and Meade's force on the left also achieved a certain success; but in neither case was the success decisive. General Butler did not capture the important position of Chapin's or Chapin's Bluff, though he did occupy the greater part of the fellow's farm, nor did General Meade reach or capture the Southside railroad, though our line reaches within about two miles of it, and another mile would bring it within range of our guns. Had either of these objects been achieved, we suppose the primary purpose of one or both the movements of last week would have been effected.

Our lines, we suppose, must now be over thirty miles in length, if we consider them continuous from our extreme left to our extreme right. The bulk of our forces are on either wing—under Butler north of the James, and under Meade southwest of Petersburg—while immediately in front of Petersburg, and along the rest of the line, we suppose there are no heavy masses of troops. Still Lee would find it hard work and heavy cost to break any part of the line, and he would find little profit were he to attempt it and succeed. We have strong works, properly mounted and manned, and the Rebels would meet with the same reception, in an attack at any point, that they met when they assaulted and were hurled back from Warren's hastily constructed defenses on the Weldon road.

Thus, then, matters stand south of Richmond, while Sheridan and his army remain at Harrisonburg, after their late brilliant campaign. We do not suppose it possible for Lee, under the circumstances, to despatch any large force from Richmond to operate against Sheridan in the valley; and unless he could send a large and fresh force, it would not be worth while sending any. For Early's army was so severely punished that it cannot assume the offensive, and no Rebel force less than 30,000 strong could possibly hope to do so to any purpose. In the meantime, the fact that the Manassas Gap railroad is being rebuilt by our forces would seem to indicate that it is not intended to have Sheridan's army backout of the valley.

The authorities at Washington permitted a telegram to come over the wires, yesterday, to one of the evening papers, to the effect that General Grant was on his way to Washington.

FOREIGN JOTTINGS.

—The Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne is just dead. His name was John of Geissel.

—A fair lately took place at London in aid of the Garibaldi Yacht Fund.

—The troubles in Tunis continue, and secret agents are at work urging the adoption of the suzerainty of the Sultan.

—The English miners are on a strike, and meet in little groups of seven thousand or so to discuss their grievances.

—The reported discovery of extensive Roman remains found in the river Mersey, near Runcorn, proves to be a hoax. The alleged details were printed in full in the English papers.

—The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the British Association of Science met this September at Bath. Dr. Livingston was present, and read a paper about his recent travels.

—The Shakespeare festival at Stratford-on-Avon has resulted in a deficiency of three thousand pounds, which the committee will have to make good. The musical and dramatic performances cost two thousand pounds.

—The Paris journal *La France* urges the signing and sending to Denmark of a document expressing to the Danish people the sympathy of the French, and their appreciation of Danish valor.

—According to the French, the German journals, especially those of the North, are intoxicated by their recent victories, and imagine themselves the greatest nation in the world, since their success in despoiling little Denmark of the Duchies.

—The Prussian needle gun has gained another triumph, which is very flattering to the vanity of the Prussian nation. A French commission has unanimously recommended its adoption in the French army without delay.

—Ben Caunt, a grandson of the celebrated pugilist, has been giving a boxing exhibition at Calais, France. The entertainment was well attended, and is considered the opening wedge introducing the English taste for pugilism into France.

—Switzerland has a population of two million three hundred and ten thousand four hundred and ninety-four inhabitants, of which three men and seven women are over one hundred years of age, while five hundred and forty-seven are between ninety and one hundred years old.

—Much scandal has been created in religious circles in France by the fact that two distinguished people, who died lately, refused to receive extreme unction. One of these was M. Cheve, a professed skeptic; the other was the youthful Princess Ladislas Czartoriska, daughter of Queen Christina.

THE NORTHERN DEPARTMENT.

General's Hooker's First Order.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 3.—The following order has been issued by General HOOKER in assuming command of this Department:—

HEAD-QUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, Oct. 1, 1864.—General Orders No. 71.—In compliance with Special Orders 283, dated War Department, Sept. 29th, 1864, the undersigned assumes command of the Northern Department, embracing the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Cincinnati being the most convenient and central point for the despatch of business, the Department Head-quarters will be removed to that city on the 6th inst.

To promote uniformity in organizing, the department is subdivided into four districts, each State forming one district. The head-quarters of the District of Michigan will be at Detroit, and that of Ohio at Columbus. Officers of suitable rank will be assigned to these commands as soon as practicable. Until such assignments are made, the official duties of the districts will be transacted as heretofore. The Governors of Indiana and Illinois will remain under the present commanders. The commanding Generals requires energy, earnestness and fidelity in the performance of duty on the part of every officer and soldier in the Department. The trust and responsibility reposed in each and all will be carefully and fully considered. No one will consider the day as ended until the duties it brings have been discharged.

Commanders of districts will uniformly hold their troops in readiness for services as regards instructions, ammunition and clothing, either in or out of the Department, at an hour's notice. The utmost diligence and vigor are enjoined on the part of officers upon whom the recruiting now in progress has devolved, and also upon the officers engaged in forwarding the men to the field. The immediate reinforcement of our armies is a necessity to the full realization of the hopes and expectations of the nation. Officers intrusted with the safe keeping of the prisoners in the Department will exercise unceasing vigilance in the performance of their duties. Those having the department of public property in charge will look well to their protection.

(Signed) JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General Volunteers.

Major-General HARTZELMAN will leave for Wheeling to-morrow.

THE STATE ELECTION.

The Publication of the Returns.

AGENCY OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—To the Chairmen of the County Committees of the state, of both parties:—In order to insure more correct and complete returns of the ensuing State elections for publication in the papers of Philadelphia and all the principal journals throughout the loyal States, the Associated Press respectfully request the assistance of the Chairmen of the different political committees of the several counties.

All the telegraphic offices throughout the State will be held open during the night for the reception of returns; and by an arrangement between the county committees and by telegraph operators, it is believed that a reliable estimate of the result may be published on the morning after the election.

The vote for members of Congress will be sufficient, with a mention of the gain or loss compared with the vote of last year; and, if possible, the result of the Legislative ticket. There is no necessity for the vote for local offices.

As there is no State ticket to show exactly the popular majority, it is proposed that the Congressional vote should be the first counted, and for this purpose the co-operation of the election officers throughout the State with the chairmen of the political committees, should be sought for and arranged by the latter immediately.

In order to obtain these results the Associated Press have received the indorsement of the Chairman of both the Democratic and Republican State Central Committees, as well as that of the publishers and editors of all the daily papers connected with the Associated Press in Philadelphia.

It is desirable that these returns should be as accurate and received as early as an hour as possible.

All messages should be telegraphed to

W. W. FULTON,
Agent of the Associated Press, Philada.

We refer the above card to the several County Committees of the State, trusting that the arrangement proposed will be perfected as soon as possible. (Signed),

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman of the Union State Central Committee.
C. L. WARD, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.
WILLIAM B. HARDING, of THE INQUIRER.
MORTON MCMICHAEL, *North American and United States Gazette.*
WM. H. WELSH, of the *Age.*
JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, of FORNEY'S *Press.*
WM. J. SWAIN, for the *Public Ledger.*
J. BARCLAY HARDING, for *Evening Telegraph.*
GIBSON PEACOCK, for *Evening Bulletin.*

"MUSICAL ECHOES."

Augusta Broune-Garrett, who is one of the most pleasing and versatile of the writers on music in our country, is contributing to Mr. Hagen's *Musical Review* a series of "Musical Echoes," which, to judge from the opening number, will be delightful features of that paper. Mrs. Garrett, speaking of the close connection between the arts of music and painting, gives these examples of individual versatility:—

"Salvator Rosa was an illustrious example of super-excellence in each art. Not only as a painter, but also as a poet and musician, he outshone all his contemporaries. His musical compositions, which, fortunately for the *curiosi*, were a number of years since discovered, many of them in his autograph, among the manuscript collection of old Italian music, have hitherto been hidden treasures. He set his own cataras, the melody of which, as well as the poetry, is superior to that of the age which gave them birth, and they inspire as much pleasure as surprise. It is hard to understand how an imagination accustomed to depict scenes of terrific grandeur and ferocious gloom, could possibly soften and melt to such exquisite breathings of tender sentiment as are embodied in his profession's accessories, music and poetry. The prismatic splendor of his genius is marvellous. How very felicitous is this sweet *sorcone* from his pen:—

"'If Time, penurious of his treasure,
Shall steal the gold from that bright hair,
Poor, but contented, still will I, pleasure,
I shall behold the whiteness there—
Nay, love, the silver is the simpler wear
Than e'er I prized the richer ore.'

"Leonardo da Vinci, the famous artis', was another musician-painter. He astonished the Milanese less by his pencil than by his performances on the lyre, a curious new instrument, chiefly of silver, fashioned by his own hand. The envy of the musicians of Milan was awakened (alas! that passion so baneful should gain access into the bosoms of the votaries of the tuneful art!), and they challenged him to a public contest, where, to use the words of a historian, he not only vanquished them,

"'On the ten-stringed instrument
And on the psaltery,'

but likewise compelled them to acknowledge that the eloquence of his conversation and the originality of his extemporaneous poetry were alike unrivalled. Like Lord Bacon, who, when engaged in profound thought, caused music to be performed in his hearing; and Milton, who caught magnificent rays of inspiration from the solemn pealings of his organ, Da Vinci, when painting his most sublime works, always desired to be listening to music. Addison asserts that 'Music raises noble sentiments, and fills the mind with great conceptions.'

"Gainsborough, the distinguished landscape painter, but for pre-anchorage in his own art and a lack of concentration of purpose, might have become an admirable musician; but he could never be long enough constant to one instrument to master its peculiarities. Upon his melodious whims he squandered a fortune, purchasing instrument after instrument, without regard to cost, and abandoning one so soon as another struck his volatile fancy.

"Vermilmati, the musician was of precisely similar calibre to his *confrere* of the brush. He was a passionate lover of painting, on its account perpetually playing himself into pecuniary difficulties. He would decorate his walls with the most expensive pictures, and, after feasting his eyes on them for a season, be compelled to sacrifice them to still the vulgar exigencies of corporeal needs."

Mrs. Garrett might also have reminded her readers that Leonardo da Vinci was an accomplished architect and military engineer, as well as a musician and painter.

Brignoli in Europe.

Our musical readers will be glad to hear that Signor Brignoli, accompanied by his gentlemanly agent, Max Strakosch, has arrived safely in Paris, after a short and pleasant sea voyage.

Immediately after his arrival, Brignoli received a handsome offer of an engagement from M. Bagier, Director of Les Italiens—the Italian Opera House. An engagement was signed for three years to sing seven months at the rate of $1600 a month the first year, $1800 a month the second year, and $2000 a month the third year.

M. Bagier is also director of the Italian opera at Madrid, and Brignoli will appear in that city before he does in Paris. His Madrid *debut* will take place during this month of October, and his first part will be "Gennaro," in *Lucrezia Borgia*, with Penco as the heroine. With the new railway connections between Paris and Madrid, artists have now no trouble in passing over the Pyrenees from Paris to Madrid.

Brignoli has now fairly opened his European career, and we shall inform our musical readers of the judgment passed upon him by the criticism of foreign audiences. An artist who, however open to complaint in some points, has given, for so many years, as much pleasure to the American public as Brignoli has done, deserves to be kept in kindly remembrance.

—The Swiss Government recently preferred a request to the Austrian Cabinet, that the latter should at length set free the ex-dictator of Poland. The Austrian Government has, however, politely refused to do so for the present, as it professes not to consider the dangers of the insurrection overcome sufficiently to warrant the step in question for some time.

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW
INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!
The world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF,
And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.
Sold wholesale and retail at
HUST'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,
No. 511 CHESNUT Street,
10-4-6m opposite state House.

FLAGS! FLAGS!!
CAMPAIGN FLAGS,
BUNTING, AND SILK,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALSO,
SWORDS,
SASHES,
BELTS.
Together with a full assortment of
MILITARY GOODS.
EVANS & HASSALL,
9-27-1m No. 418 ARCH STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT commenced for the Championship of the State of Pennsylvania at SANSOM STREET HALL, on MONDAY, October 3, 1864, and terminates MONDAY, October 10, 1864, AFTERNOON AND EVENING EXHIBITIONS. Play to commence at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M. Each game is to be 600 Points, Carom. Push shots debarred.

The following names are the Competitors for the Championship and Prizes:—Y. Estephe, C. Bird, J. W. Montgomery, Robert T. Ryall, E. H. Nelms, H. W. Hewes, J. Palmer, and F. J. Plunkett. Messrs. KAVANAGH, PHELAN, GOLDTHWAITE, and other prominent players are expected to be present. Single Admission, 50 cents. Season Tickets secured seats, $5. For sale at the principal Billiard Rooms and Hotels.

VICTOR ESTEPHE, J. W. MONTGOMERY, and R. T. RYALL, Committee of Arrangements.

ORDER OF PLAYING.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON—Hewes and Ryall; Montgomery and Nelms. EVENING—Estephe and Palmer; Bird and Plunkett.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON—Hewes and Palmer; Montgomery and Plunkett. EVENING—Estephe and Ryall; Bird and Nelms.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON—Bird and Ryall; Estephe and Nelms. EVENING—Hewes and Plunkett; Montgomery and Palmer.

MONDAY AFTERNOON—Hewes and Nelms; Montgomery and Ryall. EVENING—Estephe and Plunkett; Bird and Palmer. 10-6-4t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.—
VESTVALI—BEL DEMONIO!
First Nights of the Great Lyric Artist,
VESTVALI!
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING,
With new Scenery, Costumes, &c. &c.,
Brougham's Sensational Drama of
BEL DEMONIO.
AGELO.....VESTVALI.
Powerful Company will appear.
"YOU ARE THE STAR," and "BRAVE MARCO."
For particulars of Scenery, Incidents, &c., see bills.
SEATS SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

CHESTNUT STREET OPERA HOUSE.—No. 1231 CHESNUT Street.
ALLISON & HINDEN.....Proprietors.
In an elegant MORAN'S MINSTRELS
MUSICAL PERFORMANCE
EVERY EVENING.
Commencing at 8 o'clock precisely.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents. Box Office open from 10 to 2. 10-1-6t

CHRIST REJECTED,
The great and celebrated picture by West, the chef d'œuvre of the artist,
IS NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1025 CHESNUT STREET,
In addition to the ENTIRE Art Collection of the Academy.
Admittance, 25 cents; Season Tickets, 50 cents. 9-14-1m*

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
WARREN COMEDY COMBINATION.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, October 6, 1864,
The performance will commence with Coleman's Comedy of
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
Dr. Ollapod.....Mr. Warren
Fred. Bramble.....Mr. Charles Barron
Emily Worthington.....Miss Josie Orton
Lucretia McTab.....Miss Emily Mestayer
To be followed by the laughable Farce of
PLOT AND PASSION.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Grand Family Matinee, when the SEA OF ICE will be presented by special request, at reduced prices.

GRAND CONCERT.—A GRAND CONCERT Of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be given at CONCERT HALL,
On THURSDAY EVENING, October 6, 1864,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR
Of the CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION, and the ORPHANS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

The very best talent, both vocal and instrumental, have been engaged, and no effort has been spared by the management to make this the Great Concert of the Season, with a Programme the most varied and entertaining yet presented.

This will comprise gems from the Italian Opera, and Sacred Music, with National, Sentimental, Irish, Scotch, and Humorous Vocal Selections from the most admired musical authors. A "Grand Chorus" will be sung by the "Sonnenbund Musical Society, and the "Gloria in Excelsis," from the Great War Mass of Haydn, effectively given by a full Choir, composed of the principal singers from all the best choirs of city, both Catholic and Protestant.

Choice Solos will be performed upon the Violin, by Professor Hammer; Flute, Professor Droughman; Piano, Professor Newland; Bass, Professor Albrecht; together with Original Variations upon the Harp, from the Operas of "Lucrezia Borgia," "Norma," and "Somnambula," by Signor Abatti, the renowned Italian Harpist.

Amongst others also who will assist upon this festive occasion are the Arion Vocalists (Quartette Association) Miss Josephine O'Connell, Miss Ellie McCaffrey, Miss M. A. Walsh, Mesdames Hammer and Littel, Lady Amateur, Herr Anton, Samuel W. Budd, Philip Moore, Charley A. Janke, Daniel McIntyre, and a host of Others.

The piano used upon this occasion is a grand-action piano, from the celebrated manufactory of George Steck & Co., and will be presided at by Prof. WILLIAM A. NEWLAND.

The doors will be open at 6½ o'clock, and the performance will commence at 7½, precisely.

9-4-10th 2t THOMAS E. HARKINS, Director.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE ROCK OIL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 409 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, September 30, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared their Third Monthly Dividend of TWO PER CENT. (Twenty Cents per Share) on the Capital Stock, payable on and after MONDAY, October 10, free of State Tax. The Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, October 4, at 3 P. M., and opened on the 10th. JOHN F. GRAFF,
10-1-7t Secretary and Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SAMUEL N. DAVIS & SON, is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 225 DOCK Street.
CHAS. E. DAVIES, Surviving Partner.
Philadelphia, September 30, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm of DAVIES BROTHERS, for the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage Business, at No. 225 DOCK Street.
CHARLES E. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.
Philadelphia, October 1, 1864.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and Government Securities generally, bought and sold. 10-1-1m
Business Paper and loans on Collaterals negotiated. Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.

STAR OIL COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
DIRECTORS.
HON. WILLIAM MILLWARD,
SAMUEL R. PHILLIPS,
JOHN H. MICHENER,
JAMES M ARRISON,
H. N. FITZGERALD,
ISRAEL MICHENER,
THOMAS ALLEN.

The Subscription Book to the above Company is now ready at the Banking House of Michael Jacobs, No. 40 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, where the Directors will meet, and be happy to give any information concerning the lands, &c.

Subscription $1 per share; the original price, and no assessments.

SAMUEL ALLEN,
SECRETARY.
Philadelphia, October 3, 1864. 10-3-3t

NOW READY.
COAL AT $7·50 PER TON
THE CONSUMERS MUTUAL COAL COMPANY
Are Now Delivering Coal
from their Oakland Colliery, on the celebrated Baldmore and Mammoth Veins, at the following rates:—
To Subscribers, per ton.....$7·50
To Non-Subscribers, per ton.....12·00

Thus saving $4·50 per ton to Stockholders. Besides this saving, there will be a dividend annually on the stock, in all probability, of at least SIX DOLLARS PER SHARE, so that after the first year, Stockholders will not only get their Coal for nothing, but will also probably receive a cash dividend on their Stock. The lease runs, at the present low royalty, for Sixteen Years. The ten dollars per share paid now is for the whole term of the lease.

The present capacity of the Mine is 50,000 tons per year, or one ton per share. This will soon be increased to 100,000 tons, which will give the Company 100,000 tons to sell to outsiders at the highest market prices, THE PROFITS FROM WHICH WILL BE DIVIDED AMONG THE STOCKHOLDERS.

Subscriptions to the Stock (which may still be made at $10 per share) will be received at the office of the Company, No. 605 S. SIXTH Street, second story.

President,
JAMES LYND.
Directors,
JAMES LYND, No. 505 S. Sixth street.
EDWARD E. JONES, No. 631 Arch street.
HENRY S. PAUL, No. 419 Walnut street.
F. F. CLAYTON, No. 185 N. Third street.
THOMAS B. GARSED, No. 106 Chestnut street. 10-1t

RETAIL DRY GOODS.
1034 CHESNUT STREET.
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES
WHITE GOODS,
VEILS,
HANDKERCHIEFS.
E. M. NEEDLES.
1034 CHESNUT STREET.
1034 CHESNUT STREET. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,
Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,
AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.
FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,
VERY CHEAP.
We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock of Medium-priced
DRESS GOODS,
A Job Lot of
AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,
Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.
J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,
9-28-3m PHILADELPHIA.

GRAND OPENING
OF THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT STORE OF
JOHN LOUTEY & CO.,
No. 26 S. EIGHTH STREET,
ON
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26,
Where will be found a most beautiful assortment of
DRY GOODS,
CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS,
IN THIS CITY.
We have just Opened
1000 Pieces SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY.
500 Pieces MERINOES,
PLAIN AND FIGURED.
250 Pieces FRENCH POPLIN,
REP AND FIGURED.
200 Pieces WOOL DE LAINE,
Double and Single Width, Plain and Figured.
150 Pieces MOHAIR ALPACA,
Plain and Figured.
100 Pieces ENGLISH MERINOES,
Also a large Stock of Fancy and Staple
DRESS GOODS.
9-21-1m

WM. LONNERSTADTER,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
DEALER IN
HOSIERY, LACES, & FANCY GOODS,
No. 103 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Second door above Arch,
10-1 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOAK AND MANTILLA
Manufactory, and Shawl Emporium,
N. W. Corner ARCH and TENTH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
S. WELSH & CO.,
Where you can see a Splendid Assortment of the
CHOICEST NOVELTIES,
Where you can get the best Manufactured Garments, and where you can procure the
GENUINE WATER PROOF CLOAKS,
At the
LOWEST PRICES.
Ladies will find it to their interest to purchase their Cloaks and Shawls at this Establishment.
9-20-tuths-2m S. WELSH & CO.

WARBURTON & SON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.
To Milliners, Dressmakers, Merchants,
AND OTHERS.
We have just opened our
FALL STOCK
OF
CHOICE MILLINERY GOODS,
Of every description and variety, to which we invite attention. Our prices are as low as can be found in the city for first-class Goods.
A liberal discount to wholesale buyers.
WARBURTON & SON,
10-1-stuth1m No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

BLANKETS.
HOUSEKEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE,
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
FORMERLY COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
N.W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets,
Are now offering the largest stock of Blankets to be found in this city, at moderate prices.
BERTH BLANKETS,
CRIB BLANKETS,
CRADLE BLANKETS,
BED BLANKETS, all Sizes.
To dealers we offer the best assortment of all the leading makes. 9-27-tuths-1m
Buy Early and Save the Advance.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
IN THE
PRICES
OF
DRY GOODS.
JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
MERINOES,
POPLINS and REPS,
EPINGLINES,
CLAN PLAIDS,
ALPACAS and MOHAIRS,
BLACK and FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS,
REPELLANTS, and CLOAKING CLOTHS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.
We beg leave to assure the public that we have marked down every article in our stock, and now have it in our power to offer
RARE BARGAINS.
10-4-1m WHOLESALE ROOMS, UP STAIRS.

M. A. JONES
CELEBRATED
NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRTS!!
EVERY SKIRT WARRANTED AND KEPT IN ORDER SIX MONTHS,
FREE OF CHARGE.
SOLD ONLY AT
No 17 N. EIGHTH STREET,
(Over Partridge's Trimming Store.)
NONE GENUINE UNLESS
OUR NAME AND NUMBER
IS STAMPED UPON THE WAISTBAND.
EXTRA LENGTH SKIRTS, and with any size waist, made to order at the shortest notice.
OLD SKIRTS MADE OVER AND REPAIRED, Equal to New.
MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS, of all sizes and styles, constantly on hand. 9-21-1m

RUN NO RISK!!! RUN NO RISK!!!
We found the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.
FINE SHIRTS,
FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.
Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6.
Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SMITH & JACOBS,
5-2-6m No. 1228 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
fel-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

MERINOES, POPLINS.
Reps, Epinglines, Clan Plaids.
Alpacas, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods.
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No 727 CHESNUT Street.

SILKS, SHAWLS.
Repellant Cloths.
Gloves, Linens, and White Goods.
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS.
Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

ALL WHO WANT GOOD DRY GOODS AT the very lowest prices, can find them at
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
10-4-tf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.
C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,
Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

EDWARD P. KELLY,
JOHN KELLY,
TAILORS,
No. 612 CHESNUT STREET,
Have received their FALL STYLES, and a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including choice AMERICAN GOODS, all bought before the rise in prices, which they will make up in the best styles at moderate prices.
TERMS—NET CASH. se7-1m

HOOPER'S ALE VAULTS,
S. E. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,
Under U. S. Telegraph Office.
OLD STOCK ALE ALWAYS ON HAND.
OLD BRANDIES,
WINES,
GINS,
WHISKIES,
CALIFORNIA CATAWBA WINES.
SCOTCH AND AMERICAN ALES AND BROWN STOUT.
This celebrated old stand having been renovated and thoroughly refitted with one of the finest stocks of Ales and choice Liquors in the city, the proprietor invites the public to give him a call, confident as he is of their approval. 9-30 fmw-1m

FARRAGUT! FARRAGUT!
A beautiful Steel Portrait of
ADMIRAL D. G. FARRAGUT,
Size 19x24.....Price $1·00
Sent by mail on receipt of price.
Liberal discount to Dealers and Agents,
G. W. PITCHER,
10-4-3t No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
se26 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,—
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Nos. 504, 506, and 508 FOURTEENTH STREET,
Near New York avenue,
WASHINGTON, September 29, 1864.
CARPENTERS WANTED.—Wanted immediately, fifty good carpenters to go to Point Lookout, Md. Wages $70 a month, and a ration. Each workman will bring his own kit of tools. Transportation will be furnished by the Government for the workmen and their tools, from this city to Point Lookout.
JOHN A. ELISON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
10-1-6t Depot of Washington.

TINNERS WANTED.—
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 21, 1864.
WANTED, AT ONCE—At the Government Workshops, corner of NINETEENTH and F Streets, TWENTY GOOD TINSMITHS, or men who understand the manufacture and putting up of Sheet-iron Stoves.
Wages Seventy dollars per month, with a ration. Also, privilege of hospital when sick.
Application to be made to Captain JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M., U. S. A., No. 134 F Street.
D. H. RUCKER,
9-29-10t Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN having a thorough knowledge of Mercantile Business, with a large acquaintance and sufficient capital, desires to become associated with a Partner to establish a Broker's Office for general Banking business in this city, or he would become interested in an established house of character and standing. Address "BROKER," Box 2508, Post Office. 10-4-3t

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.
FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.
EDMUND YARD & CO.,
Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LINENS, AND
WHITE GOODS.
LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.
FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
BALMORALS,
INCLUDING SKIRTS.
BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

AT AND UNDER
THE GOLD STANDARD.
NOW OPEN.
A Full Assortment of Fall and Winter
CLOAKS,
FOR LADIES AND MISSES.
These Goods being mostly purchased FOR and payable IN GOLD, in no case will the price charged exceed
THE GOLD STANDARD,
No matter what point the latter declines to. We protect ourselves from loss by daily purchasing Gold to the amount of our sales.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE PARIS MANTILLA,
CLOAK, AND FUR EMPORIUM,
10-5-3t No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

AT AND UNDER
THE GOLD STANDARD.
NOW OPEN,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FASHIONABLE FURS,
OF
European and Domestic Origin,
FOR LADIES AND MISSES.
The Goods being mostly purchased FOR and payable IN GOLD, in no case will the price charged exceed the Gold Standard—no matter what point the latter declines to. We protect ourselves from loss by daily purchasing Gold to the amount of our sales.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE PARIS MANTILLA,
CLOAK, AND FUR EMPORIUM,
10-5-3t No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS.
PRICES REDUCED.
Every article in our stock will be sold at the very lowest market rates.
FOR CASH.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
10-1-1m No. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

DRESS GOODS
FROM THE RECENT
NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PANIC AUCTION SALES.
FRENCH

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1864.

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Glass House of Amsterdam.

For several years back the people of Amsterdam, Holland, have been quietly and slowly erecting a Crystal Palace, which is now complete, and has been opened to the public. It is a splendid and symmetrical structure: and it is thus pleasantly described by a correspondent of the London *Star*:—

"Everywhere in Amsterdam you hear and see invitations to visit the Crystal Palace. Every printshop and bookseller's window displays engravings and gorgeous colored lithographs of the building. It looks a splendid sight on paper. Crystal domes and arches rise lustrous and transparent, in a limpid blue heaven, and from the surface of a vast and beautiful garden, gay with parterres and all the combined glories of the spring, the summer, and the autumn, sparkling with many fountains, and alive with brilliant groups and splendid equipages. The reality does not quite answer the expectations thus awakened in the impatient mind. A stranger, after inspecting some of the prints of the Amsterdam People's Palace, in the Amsterdam shop windows, must be somewhat disappointed when he arrives at the real structure. For the Amsterdam Palace is quite finished externally, and it is crystal, and it really is a shapely, symmetrical, elegant building. It has one long central hall spanned with iron arches of light and slender construction, and covered, of course, with glass; it has transepts in the same style, and it has a large dome springing from the main points of juncture—not huge, heavy, and clumsy, like Captain Fowke's immemorial construction—but shapely, and glittering, and beautiful. The dome is surmounted by a gilded figure, representing something or other allegorically connected with trade and commerce (Mercury, if you please), and looking a good deal like the golden image on the top of the Paris Column of July. Banners and ensigns of all the Netherland provinces and cities flutter from every point and stage of the structure. But the palace lies as yet in the midst of a mere waste, a dusty, arid desert, with a few dejected and battered old smoke-dried trees, offering a scanty shade to three or four of the dullest and most clumsy of hackney coaches. There are no fountains, and no statues, and no brilliant groups.

THE EXHIBITION.

"Yet the exhibition is open. It has come into existence, like 'Macduff,' a little prematurely and informally. It seems odd to talk of Dutch impatience; but it really seems that the Dutchmen did grow impatient to have their exhibition opened at once, and so public opinion voted it complete, or complete enough, and opened it was, suddenly, and without calm and gradual preparation, much as an oyster is opened. Therefore it is seen at present to some disadvantage outside, and to less advantage within. For when you enter the great central hall, behold it is all but empty. There is a splendid throne, all crimson velvet and gold, nearly as imposing as that of 'King Claudius' in the Lyceum *Hamlet*; and this, of course, is for his Majesty King William; and there are many ranges of seats for his Majesty's subjects when the grand day of pageant comes; and there are a few busts and statues (some of plaster, and worth probably two and sixpence each); but there is nothing else. Where are the wealth of Amsterdam, the products of Utrecht, the lavor of Arnheim, the toils of Leyden and Haarlem, the treasures of the spicy colonies received by Rotterdam? Well, the country has them all to exhibit, and will exhibit them, or, perhaps, is doing so even now; but your correspondent saw none of them as he stood beneath the beautiful roof of the central hall in the Amsterdam Crystal Palace. It is really a beautiful room, looking like a combination on a small scale of the Manchester Free Trade Hall and the Sydenham Palace—all glass and iron, and white moulding, and stucco and gold. In the rooms which run off this hall, like the courts of our own Crystal Palace, you do indeed see crowded and splendid specimens of the more brilliant and ornamental products of Flemish skill and industry. Here you see wonderful pieces of upholstery and rare cabinet work, and bronzes and porcelain, and gold and silver, and steel and brass, and iron work; Parian marble and alabaster statues, silks and velvets, and triple-piled carpets, and models of ships and steamers, and cannon; curious specimens of mechanism, and quaint, fantastic Dutch ornaments and gorgeous mirrors and dazzling chandeliers. Here you see, too, some English and American goods and contrivances—why exhibited there I know not—and you hear the unresting clatter of the sewing-machine, which meets you in every industrial exposition everywhere; and the lady who makes a crimson silk purse out of a red skein and two or three twists of a little wheel, seems as natural and inevitable a part of the performance as a Kiss'a Amazon or a heading Girl. One court is given up to Dutch modern paintings, and to engravings of the wonderful masterpieces which bring the artists and connoisseurs of the world to feast their eyes upon the museums of Amsterdam and the Hague. In other places one is rather surprised to see a good many English engravings from modern English works of art—engravings which you may buy in the Strand for seven-and-sixpence apiece, but which seem to look upon you with a sort of pride from the walls of this Amsterdam Palace, as if they would rebukingly call your attention to the fact that appreciative strangers could detect in them that rare value which a heedless and unworthy public had denied to them at home.

"It would not be fair to judge of the aspect of this palace from the present view. It is now only a beautiful building, in which there is to be an exhibition. But the building itself, though small indeed when compared to that at Sydenham or the *ci-devant* ornament at Brompton, is one which does infinite credit to the great city of canals, and bespeaks for the Dutchman the taste which appreciates a new style of architectural art.

AN OUTSIDE VIEW.

"There are galleries running round the palace, and you may emerge upon one of their balconies and enjoy a strange and wonderful sight. See, at your feet lies quaint, picturesque, fantastic, venerable Amsterdam, with its three hundred bridges spanning its innumerable canals, and its ranges of high houses seeming almost to join their gables across the narrow, rugged, crowded streets. Tall trees in straight rows line everywhere the long quays. Sometimes there are no quays, but the green water of the canal washes the basements of the houses, and the bargeman, as he poises his heavy craft along, puts out his huge oar to save himself from a collision with the sill of your parlor window. Long vistas of streets—if streets they may be called—are to be seen from this balcony of the People's Palace, in which houses and trees and masts and hulls and water are so mixed up together that you wonder whether a sailor going aloft never stops by mistake into a garret-window, or a respectable burgess, having extinguished his nightly candle, does not sometimes lay himself down to rest in the rigging of a ship. You can look down upon the huge and monotonous pile which is King's Palace (where his Majesty spends a whole fortnight once a year) and Town Hall together, and where, in a vast and splendid hall of marble, hang almost as many tattered flags as adorn the chapel of the Invalides; and where, among countless blackened banners of Spain, you may see some trophies of which the Invalides cannot boast—the spoils of many an English war-ship. The palace is surrounded, I know not why, by an unsightly statue of Atlas, with a vast globe on his back. You can look into some of the few real streets—streets with two rows of houses and no water—which Amsterdam possess.

A BIBLICAL TREASURE.

"In one of these streets is a peculiarly quaint and old-fashioned house, with a large wooden effigy of an open Bible over its door. Here the first Dutch Bible was printed by Jacob van Liesveld in 1542, and it bears the emblem to this day. But on the seats before the door now strange visitors sit, and smoke, and gaze upon the streaming population. For the place has become a hotel, and an excellent one. The wooden Bible once used to stand open at the page where St. Paul advises Timothy to use a little wine for his stomach's sake. The enterprising personage who first converted the old printing-house into a hotel saw a peculiar and happy appropriateness in the passage. But the house being much visited by traveling clergymen, one of them demurred to the exhibition of such a text in such a place as savoring of levity and the shop, and the page was finally painted over, and a text substituted which no one could construe into a whimsical advertisement of the good wine sold beneath. Mr. Spurgeon lately visited the house, and we believe expressed little sympathy with the scrupulous piety which would have the old emblem thus prudishly remodelled. The house in itself is one of the sights of Amsterdam. You enter it from a street as busy and crowded as Cheapside. You traverse a corridor, and find that the back of the house looks directly into a canal lined by no quay where the slow, sluggish wash of the water is but a few feet below your window, and the only exit on that side must be by a gondola Coupaleen," or a header like 'Miles-na-Coppaleen.'"

—A violent wind and rain storm lately visited North Germany. Many trees were blown down in Berlin, and serious damage was done to numerous houses in various parts of the town. In the country the injury inflicted by the hurricane is very great. The fruit trees were in many places completely stripped of their burden, and the cereal crops suffered severely from the hail and rain.

PERSONAL NOTICES.

From the Richmond Enquirer, October 1.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY, VA., SEPTEMBER 19, 1864.—To E. G. B.—I have seen your personal in the Richmond *Enquirer*. I am very much obliged to you for your kindness. Please furnish my son, F. W. A., with whatever the enterprise will allow. Accept assurances of highest regard. Yours, ETH. H. ALLEN.

New York *News* and Philadelphia papers please copy.

"ASA HARTE"—HIS CHILDREN.—WHO HAS not read the pithy articles, both poetic and prose, of "Asa Harte"? He has become a general favorite throughout the Confederacy. Both, unfortunately, the Yankees named Jim ate at the time of the interdiction of Jackson, Mississippi, last year, and he is now a prisoner on Johnson's Island. His wife died about a week before his capture, and left two very interesting children—Lucy, about 10 years, and Johnny, about 8. We are indebted to Mr. T. L. Cherry, of Mobile, for the information that they have been cared for, and are now in this city, in charge of their uncle, Mr James Woodall, of Montgomery. They will be conveyed to day to their grandfather's, Wm. Stewart, of Russell county, where they will find a permanent and pleasant home. We write this hoping that it may reach their father's ear, and he will be relieved of any anxiety he may naturally feel in regard to them.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

POLITICAL JOTTINGS.

—Ex-Governor William A. Newell was recently nominated as the Union candidate for Congress in the Second District of New Jersey. The district is now represented by Hon. George Middleton (Dem.), who was elected in 1862 by a vote of 12,183 against 10,834 for Wm. F. Brown (Union); majority, 1349. In 1860, the vote was:—For Lincoln, 14,338; Fusion, 12,181—Republican majority, 2157. Mr. Newell resides in Freehold, Monmouth county, and is very popular. Mr. Middleton has been nominated for re-election.

—The Unionists of West Virginia have nominated the following ticket:—For Governor, Arthur J. Boreman, of Wood county. For Secretary of State, Granville H. Hall, of Harrison county. For Auditor, Campbell Tarr, of Brooke county. For Attorney-General, Ephraim B. Hall, of Marion county. For Congress, C. D. Hubbard, of Ohio county. For Presidential Electors at Large, Ellery R. Hall, of Marion county, and W. E. Stevenson, of Wood county.

—The soldiers stationed at Memphis have been voting (informally) on the Presidential question. The result may be inferred from the subjoined returns:—113th Illinois, for Lincoln 319, for McClellan 31; 8th Iowa, for Lincoln 438, for McClellan 22; Washington Hospital, for Lincoln 247, for McClellan 75. Total for Lincoln, 1004; for McClellan, 128. Lincoln's majority, 876.

—The inmates of Hospital No. 2, located at Chattanooga, Tenn., recently voted for President. The vote was as follows:—Lincoln, 720; McClellan, 73; Fremont, 15; Lincoln over McClellan, 647. The vote in a Rebel ward attached to the hospital was, for Lincoln, 3; for McClellan, 51. The bounty-jumpers imprisoned in the hospitals recorded 35 votes for McClellan, 10 for Lincoln, and 7 for Fremont.

—A vote for President was lately taken among the inmates of the United States General Hospital, at York, Penn. The result is appended:—

For Lincoln	1240
For McClellan	368
Lincoln's majority	872

—Every county in Pennsylvania that voted in favor of Governor Curtin (Union) in 1863, voted also for the soldiers' right of suffrage, while every county voting against the soldiers' right of suffrage voted against the Governor last year.

—Senator McDougall, of California, recently spoke in Logan county, Ill., in favor of the election of McClellan and Pendleton. His colleague, Hon. John Conness (a War Democrat), will soon take the stump in California for Lincoln and Johnson.

—The 53d Kentucky Regiment, on their way through Frankfort recently, cheered the Union candidate for President till they could cheer no longer. The soldiers of Kentucky are almost unanimous for Lincoln and Johnson.

—Hon. Theodore Little is the Union candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of New Jersey (now represented by Hon. A. A. Rogers—Peace Democratic). Democratic majority, 1862, 3187.

—Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, has taken the stump in Ohio for the Union National and State nominees. He recently addressed a large and enthusiastic audiory in Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

—The officers of the 12th Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, now with General Grant, voted for President a few days ago. Ten votes were given for Lincoln and two for McClellan.

—It is stated that Hon. George H. Williams, the newly elected (Union) United States Senator from Oregon, is a native of the town of Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y.

—Ex-Governor Clifford, of Massachusetts, hitherto an opponent of the Republican party, is now out for Lincoln and Johnson, and will speak in their behalf.

—The soldiers belonging to Battery B, 1st Ohio Volunteers, recently voted for President, when every one (one hundred and fifty in all) declared for the re-election of President Lincoln.

—The 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry lately held an informal election on the Presidential question, when 179 votes were thrown for Lincoln and 2 for McClellan.

—Hon. Roscoe Conkling has taken the stump in Oneida (his own) county, New York. State Senator Bailey is also on the stump. Oneida county will give an increased Union majority next month.

—The Maine soldiers are to vote at the November election. The "Pine-Tree" State will then give a Union majority twice as large as that just recorded for Governor Cony.

—The Tenth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers recently voted for President and Vice-President. Lincoln and Johnson polled over four-fifths of all the votes cast.

—Company B, Engineers and Mechanics' Regiment of Michigan, voted on the Presidential question a few weeks ago, when Lincoln received 107 out of 109 votes.

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The income of the Company is now about two hundred ($200) dollars per day, which will pay a good dividend on the subscription price, with a sure prospect of a large increase.

Subscription books are now open at the Office of the Company.

H. C. CORFIELD,
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For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, *Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit,* and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Urinary Passages.

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In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by an other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularities; Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations; Ulcerated, or Schirrous State of the Uterus; Leuchorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudence, or in the decline or change of life

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If you wish a life of pleasures;
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If every comfort you would see,
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DR. WISHART'S

GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS AND PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,

Are from men and women of unquestionable worth and reputation. They live in and around Philadelphia. Go and hear their testimony. Many of them were saved from the very jaws of death when all hope was gone.

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:—

1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and acidity.
3d. Costiveness and loss of appetite.
4th. Gloom and depression of spirits.
5th. Diarrhœa, with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the system.
7th. Consumptive symptoms and palpitation of the heart.
8th. Cough, with phlegm in the throat.
9th. Nervous affection and want of sleep at night.
10th. Loss of appetite and vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, dimness of vision and loss of sight.
12th. Headache and staggering in walking, with great weakness.

Out of the thousand of cases of dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case, no matter if of twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. WISHART'S office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA.

Mr. Wishart. I wish to add my testimony to the hundreds you receive to the healing properties of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial. For fifteen years a sufferer, ten years of that time I have slept only in my chair, not being able to lie down for fear of suffocation. I have employed seven of the best physicians in Philadelphia, who all pronounced my case incurable. I was taken to the College, where the Faculty, having done what they could, declared my disease an incurable case of asthma and Chronic Dyspepsia, in its last stage, and that my lungs were partially gone. Finding one of your circulars, my wife procured from your store a bottle of your Cordial. Perseveringly I used seven bottles, and a box and a half of your Dyspepsia Pills, when I felt that my disease had wholly given way, and the Cordial had given me new vigor and strength. I continued to improve, and for the past three months I have been able to sleep in my bed as soundly as I ever did. I am now well, and have gained twenty-five pounds in my weight. I am able to work and provide for my family. I send you this true and faithful statement for the benefit of the suffering. Friends, call and see me, near Oxford Church Post Office, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.

ISAAC HELLERMAN.

DR. WISHART'S GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS.

This is to certify that I suffered for ten years with that dreadful complaint called dyspepsia. I suffered much pain and distress, with gloom and depression of spirits; I was treated by eight different physicians for my complaints, and at times was much better, but then my old disease, dyspepsia, would return with all its dreadful realities, and my whole system was fast wasting away. In the sick and debilitated state, I was handed a circular of Dr. Wishart's great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which gave a correct description of my sufferings, and I determined to place myself under the Doctor's care, and take his medicines.

As soon as I commenced the use of the medicine, I began to get better, and so I continued three months, at which time I was perfectly cured of all my complaints, and perfectly restored to health; I am to-day a well man. Dr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart for the benefit I have received from the use of your truly wonderful medicines. May God bless you and preserve your truly useful life for many years. I would say to every sick person who was suffering as I was that my residence is No. 189 Richmond street, Philadelphia, where I will take great delight in giving testimony to the great power of Dr. Wishart's medicines to cure.

F. H. ALLEN.

Dr Wishart's Store and Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Moses Kemmis, do certify that I was sick with dyspepsia for two years; I was very sick at the pit of my stomach, with pain in my breast, side, back and head, with dizziness and staggering in walking, with great weakness and general debility. I employed, in that time, seven eminent physicians, and they differed in their opinion of my disease; some thought I had one disease, and some another, but I was all the time getting worse and worse, and I became so low that my wife would have to feed me for weeks together. While in this dreadful condition, I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and used his great American Dyspepsia Pills and treatment for Dyspepsia, and at the present time I am perfectly well, and have gained in flesh twenty-four pounds, and can work and attend to my business as well as any person in Pennsylvania, and I am satisfied it is a perfect cure. Dr. Wishart, you can publish my case if you see proper, as I want to bear testimony to the great power your medicine has to cure Dyspepsia. All persons are at liberty to call and see me or write.

MOSES KEMMIS,
Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill county, Pa.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.

This is to certify that I had Dyspepsia in the worst form for three years. I was treated by seven of the best physicians in America; some of them were Professors of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, but they did me no good. I grew worse every month. I would be taken at times with dreadful pains in my breast and stomach, so great was it that I could neither sit, lie, nor stand, but would rove about from one room to another; my friends expected to see me die, as there appeared to be no relief for me. In this hopeless condition I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and used his medicines as directed.

This day I am a well man, and for three weeks I have been on my feet, and working hard from early morn until eleven o'clock at night. Mr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart, feeling it my duty to do so; you may, and I want you to publish it to the world, that every person suffering as I was may have the benefit of using your truly wonderful remedies. All sick persons are at liberty to call and see me, or write to me, as I want to render all the good I can to suffering humanity.

JAMES M. ANGELL,
Overseer of Washington Manufacturing Company's Weaving Room, Gloucester, N. J.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, John Lynch, do certify that for four months past I was attacked with acute dyspepsia; I was so severely handled that I could do nothing but what it would fill me with dreadful distress; my nervous system was perfectly prostrated; my whole frame soon became weak and trembling, with a continued noise and dizziness in the head, followed by a palpitation of the heart and general debility of the whole body. Every kind of medicine administered to me did no good, until I was advised to call on Dr Wishart and place myself under his treatment. It is now about nine weeks since I commenced to use his Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I do truthfully and faithfully say, that I am perfectly cured of Dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising therefrom, and I can eat three good meals every day, and feel well in every respect. I am 70 years of age, and if it was necessary, I feel I could and would shoulder my gun to defend the city from invasion by the Rebels. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia as I was, are at liberty to call and see me, for I feel it my duty to do all the good I can for suffering humanity.

JOHN LYNCH,
No. 1631 Poplar street, Philadelphia.

Dr. WISHART'S Store and Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Price, $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. Wishart—I have been a constant sufferer with Dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness, in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also, a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep at night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that for this disease at my present age (45 years), there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every day companions. JAMES M. SAUNDERS,
No. 420 N. Second street, Philadelphia,
Formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Moses Tobin, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county, Pa., have suffered for more than one year everything but death itself, from that awful disease, called Dyspepsia. I employed in that time five of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia. They did all they could for me with medicine and counsel, but still I was no better. I then went to the Pennsylvania University in order to place myself in reach of the best medical talents in the country, but their medicines failed to do me any good, and oftimes I wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, but seeing Dr. Wishart's advertisement in the Philadelphia Bulletin, I determined to try once more, but with little faith. I called on Dr. Wishart, and told him if I could have died I would not have troubled him, and then poured my sufferings to him. The Dr. assured me if he failed to cure me of Dyspepsia, it would be the first case in two years, so I put myself under his treatment, and although I had been for months vomiting nearly everything I ate, my stomach swollen with wind, and filled with pain beyond description, I bought a box of his Dyspepsia Pills, I need them as directed, and in ten days I could eat as hearty a meal as any person in the State of Pennsylvania, and in thirty days was a well man. I invite any person